

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 518.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Will be published May 1st.

THE HOME LIBRARY.—MITSILAV; or, the Conversion of Pomerania: a True Story of the Shores of the Baltic in the Twelfth Century. By the late Right Rev. ROBERT MILMAN, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan. With Map. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

THE HOME LIBRARY.—CHARLEMAGNE. By the Rev. EDWARD L. CUTTS, B.A., Author of "Turning-points of General, and of English Church, History, &c., &c." With Map. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

CHRISTOPHER: a Tale. By HELEN SHIPTON. With Four Full-Page Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

DIOCESAN HISTORIES.

[This Series, which will embrace, when completed, every Diocese in England and Wales, will furnish, it is expected, a perfect Library of English Ecclesiastical History.]

CHICHESTER. By the Rev. W. R. W. STEPHENS, M.A., Rector of Woolbeding. With Map and Plan. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

DURHAM. With Map and Plan. By the Rev. J. L. LOW. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is doing a good work in issuing the handy series of 'Diocesan Histories,' to which Mr. Low has now made so excellent a contribution."—*Academy*.

"Is replete with interest, and it could hardly have fallen into more sympathetic hands."—*Echo*.

PETERBOROUGH. With Map. By the Rev. G. A. POOLE, M.A., Rector of Winwick, near Rugby. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

CANTERBURY. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS, Rector and Vicar of Lyminge, Hon. Canon of Canterbury. With Map. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.
"Is a model of what such books should be."—*Notes and Queries*.

SALISBURY. By the Rev. W. H. JONES, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. With Map and Plan of the Cathedral. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"They contain much valuable information. . . . Their contents should be found useful by all."—*Times*.
"Carefully written and edited, and will be found to contain a large amount of information of much value to those interested in the growth and history of the Established Church."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EARLY BRITAIN.

[This Set of Books will embrace Monographs on Celtic Britain, Roman Britain, Scandinavian Britain, and Norman Britain.]

ANGLO-SAXON BRITAIN. By Grant Allen, Esq., B.A. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"This little volume is a model of comprehensive condensation."—*Echo*.
"Is one of a series worth possession."—*Daily Telegraph*.

NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS.

BUDDHISM: being a Sketch of the Life and Teaching of Gautama the Buddha. By T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, of the Middle Temple. Fcap. 8vo, with Map, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"Mr. Rhys Davids has done his work well."—*Nature*.

"The work is written with clearness and care."—*Athenaeum*.

CONFUCIANISM and TAOISM. By Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum. Fcap. 8vo, with Map, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"We wish it were possible to devote further space to a consideration of this admirable work."—*Athenaeum*.

"Professor Douglas has shown an extensive acquaintance with previous writers, and made constant reference to the original Chinese sources of information."—*Academy*.

CORAN (THE): its Composition and Teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures. By Sir WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., LL.D. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"Goes very exhaustively into the composition and teaching of the rule of faith of the Moslems."—*Standard*.

HINDUISM. By Monier Williams, M.A., D.C.L., &c. Fcap. 8vo, with Map, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"We can point to the care with which a vast mass of most strange and unfamiliar knowledge has been sifted."—*Times*.

ISLAM and its FOUNDER. By J. W. H. Stobart, B.A. Fcap. 8vo, with Map, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"The Christian Knowledge Society has, therefore, done wisely to furnish a true and account of those non-Christian religious systems."—*Illustrated London News*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

WILD FLOWERS. By Anne Pratt, Author of "Our Native Songsters," &c. 16mo, with 192 Coloured Plates, in 2 vols., cloth boards, 12s.

BRITISH BIRDS in their HAUNTS. By the late Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L.S. With 100 Engravings by Wolff and Whympers. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

"It forms a very nice present for the young ornithologist."—*Field*.

FLOWERS of the FIELD. By the late Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L.S. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 5s.

THE FOREST TREES of BRITAIN. By the late Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L.S. New Edition. Post 8vo, with 150 Woodcuts, cloth boards, 6s.

THE NATURAL HISTORY of SELBORNE. By the Rev. Gilbert WHITE. Post 8vo, with Frontispiece, Map, and Fifty Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.
"May be recommended as an elegant and appropriate present."—*Bookseller*.

BEAUTY in COMMON THINGS. Illustrated by Twelve Drawings from Nature, and printed in Colours, with Descriptions by the AUTHOR of "LIFE UNDERGROUND," &c. 4to, 10s. 6d.

"Well written, and containing a good deal of information in a small space."—*Standard*.

NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH FISHES: their Structure, Economic Uses, and Capture by Net and Rod; Cultivation of Fish-ponds, Fish suited for Acclimatisation, Artificial Breeding of Salmon. By the late FRANK BUCKLAND, H.M.'s Inspector of Fisheries, &c. With numerous Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 5s.

"As a popular work, it may well claim to be the most amusing account of British fishes that has been written."—*Westminster Review*.

NATURAL HISTORY RAMBLES.

IN SEARCH of MINERALS. By the late D. T. Ansted, M.A. F.R.S.; formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, &c. With numerous Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"It is probable that his interesting chapters will induce many to go 'in search of minerals' for themselves."—*Athenaeum*.

PONDS and DITCHES. By M. C. Cooke, M.A., LL.D., Author of "The Woodlands." With numerous Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.
"Well drawn and carefully illustrated."—*Guardian*.

MOUNTAIN and MOOR. By J. E. Taylor, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"A charming book, not too scientific, and well calculated to engender a taste for good and wholesome reading."—*School Guardian*.

LAKES and RIVERS. By C. O. Groom Napier, F.G.S. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

LANE and FIELD. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.
"Described in the practical way to which Mr. Wood's pen has long accustomed his readers."—*Bookseller*.

THE WOODLANDS. By M. C. Cooke, M.A., LL.D. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.
"Most clearly and attractively written."—*Science Gossip*.

THE SEA-SHORE. By Professor P. Martin Duncan, M.B. (London), F.R.S. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

UNDERGROUND. By J. E. Taylor, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S. Fcap. 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"These handy little volumes are well put together, and seem to us decidedly superior to works of a similar kind with which we used to be familiar in our youth."—*Nature*.
"With one or more of these manuals in hand, a sojourn in the country may be made a time of unceasing delight and instruction."—*Saturday Review*.

At the Depots in London and Brighton a Discount of Two-pence in the Shilling is allowed to Non-Members off all the Miscellaneous Publications of the Society.

LONDON: NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, S.W.; 43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.;
48, PICCADILLY, W.; AND 135, NORTH STREET, BRIGHTON.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.—The Winter Session commences on October 1, and the Summer on May 1. Students can enter at either Session. Two open entrance Science Scholarships of £100 each are given annually to students entering at the Winter Session. Ordinary prizes amounting to £300, the following Scholarships, Medals, &c., are given, viz.:—The "William Tins" scholarship, £30; College Scholarship, 40 Guinea a-year for two years; "Musgrave" Scholarship, of same value; "St. Michael and St. Francis" Scholarship, £200; "Lord" Medal; "Trevelyan" Gold Medal; "Gratinger" Prize, &c. Special Classes for Matriculation, Preliminary Scientific, and Mat. & B.S. of University of London, and Private Classes for the Extra Examinations. There are numerous Hospital appointments and a large number of Lectures. For prospectus and particulars apply to **DR. GUN-EPSTE, Secretary.**

SIXTY-SECOND EXHIBITION OF MODERN WORKS OF ART.

Henry Vane, 1541.—Head Master-elect, Rev. W. A. FEARON, M.A., Assistant-Master of Winchester College, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. Secretary, Rev. S. B. Gosset Williams, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford. BOARDERS are received in either the Head Master's or Second Master's house. The Modern Department provides special preparation for those not intended for the University. Terms for board, fifty guineas per annum, for day scholars, twenty guineas; for board, thirty guineas, for day scholars, fifteen guineas. For information, apply to Rev. W. A. FEARON, Culver House, Winchester. THE NEXT TERM BEGINS APRIL 25TH.

The REPORT of the YORK MEETING (1881) is now ready. Published by JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street, London, W. Price 34s.

Preparatory for the large Public Schools, Professions, and Universities.
Head Master—Rev. EDWARD FORD, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, assisted by a Clergyman, Graduate in Honours (2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge), and by experienced Masters.
Lower Division for boys between seven and ten. Middle Division for boys between ten and fourteen. Upper Division for boys over fourteen.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

Terms moderate and inclusive.
 Referees—The Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff; the Rev. Dr. Haig Brown, Head Master of Charterhouse; &c.

formed.—W. H. BROWN, B.A. (Lond. Univ.), 30, Denbigh-place, S. W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
BARLOW LECTURES.
Professor FARINELLI will give TWELVE LECTURES on Dante's "PURGATORIO," commencing on APRIL 28TH. The Lectures will be given (in Italian) on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 P.M., and will be open to the public without payment or tickets.

1. The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURE by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, and includes the cele

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
The JODRELL PROFESSORSHIP of ZOOLOGY and COMPARATIVE ANATOMY will be VACANT at the Close of the Session. An Endowment (which is at present of the value of £238 per annum) is attached to the Chair.

**Warning how Spurious Proofs are Made, and other useful Informa-
tion. Price 1s. Just published by GLADWELL BROTHERS, Gracechurch**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON
SCHOOL.—The NEXT TERM begins APRIL 25TH. FOUR
SCHOLARSHIPS will be competed for early in July. Prospectuses and

one of the first London Art Schools is desirous of TEACHING DRAWING to PRIVATE PUPILS, or would give lessons in a Ladies

THE HIBBERT LECTURE, 1882.—A
COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES ON "THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH

AUCTION, in a large Marquee on the above premises, of

days—viz, TUESDAY, 20TH, and THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, at 11 A.M. MONDAY, 18TH, and WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD, at 5 P.M.; and FRIDAY, MAY 5TH, at 11 A.M. Admission to the Course of Lectures will be by Ticket, which will be sent to the holders of the Assurance as soon as they apply to the Society to send their names and addresses to Messrs. WILLIAM LUTHER GATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., not later than APRIL 19TH, and as soon as p-ossible after that date tickets will be issued to as many persons as the Hall will accommodate.

The same Course of Lectures will also be delivered by Professor KUENEN

Sale at 12 o'clock to a minute.

APRIL 29TH. Admission to the Oxford Course will be free, without ticket.
PERCY LAWFORD, Secretary to the Hibbert Trustees.

Contents of Part XI. (APRIL).—THE OLD MILL-WHEEL, by H. Emeric de St. Dalmas: ELFIN REVELS, by Robt. Currie: THE VILLAGER,

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER, 1882.
LECTURE HOUR, 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

JULIUS ALTHAUS, M.D.—Also, **THE FUNCTIONS of the BRAIN**

Professor ARTHUR GAMGEE, M.D., F.R.S.—FOUR LECTURES on "DIGESTION;" on TUESDAYS, MAY 16 to JUNE 6. Half-a-Guinea.

Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S.—EIGHT LECTURES on "THE CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of the METALS;" on THURSDAYS, APRIL 30 to JUNE 8. One Guinea.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

DAVID MASSON, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, University of Edinburgh.—FOUR LECTURES ON

of the Best Books of the Past and Present Seasons
are in circulation at

Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets, available for any Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

FIG. 1. 1—Gulf of Mexico; 2—Caribbean Sea; 3—Atlantic Ocean.

GISIGNIES.—VENTE PUBLIQUE de TABLEAUX ANCIENS du premier ordre des Ecoles flamande et hollandaise, composant la galerie du feu M. le Vicomte du Bus de Gisignies, et comprenant des œuvres de G.

Fresh Copies are added as the demand increases; and

Nobels, J. et de W. van der Walle, J. Neels, Isaac et Adrien van Ostaede, P. F. Nabens, K. Ruysch, F. Suyders, J. Steen, D. Teniers le jeune, G. Terburg, G. van Thiborch, Adrien et Wilhelm van de Volds, P. et C. de Vos, J. B. de Vos, J. B. Weende, Emm. de Witte, &c. Cette vente aura lieu à Bruxelles au Palais des Beaux-Arts, le mardi 26 Septembre, à 2 heures.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

catalogue, ainsi que chez Mr. A. W. Thibaudou, 18, Green-street, St Martin's-place, Londres. Expositions, particulièrement les 5 et 6 Mai; publiées les 7 et 8 Mai. En Vente chez l'Editeur F. J. Olivier, 11 rue des Paroissiens, Bruxelles. Galerie du Vis. du Bas de Galigny Texte descriptif et Annot.

NUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED),

cuivre. Cartonné, non rogué. Prix 35f.

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GROWTH of ENGLISH INDUSTRY and COMMERCE. By W. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., late Deputy to the Knightbridge Professor in the University of Cambridge. With Maps and Charts. Crown 8vo, cloth, 12s.

THE AGAMEMNON of AESCHYLUS. With a Translation in English Rhythm, and Notes Critical and Explanatory. NEW EDITION, REVISED. By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

THE OEDIPUS TYRANNUS of SOPHOCLES. By the same Editor. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

PEARSON'S EXPOSITION of the CREED. Edited by Temple CHEVALLIER, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. New Edition, Revised. By R. SINKER, B.D., Librarian of Trinity College. Demy 8vo, 12s.

GAI IULI CAESARIS de BELLO GALLICO. Comment VI. With Map, and Notes by A. G. PESKETT, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Price 1s. 6d.

NEW VOLUME OF THE CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS.

THE BOOK of JUDGES. By the Rev. J. J. Lias, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo, with Map, cloth, 3s. 6d.

LONDON: C. J. CLAY, M.A., & SON, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

DE LA RUE & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Crown 8vo, cloth, handsomely gilt, price 9s.

HISTORIC CHINA, and other SKETCHES. By Herbert A. Giles, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service; Author of "Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio," "Chinese Sketches," &c.

Crown 8vo, price 5s. 6d.

THE WILD TRIBES of INDIA. With Map of the Country. By HORATIO BICKERSTAFFE ROWNEY.

Crown 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

JOHN HOWARD'S WINTER'S JOURNEY. By William A. Guy, M.B. Cantab., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., &c.

Third Edition, cap 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

THE LAWS of PIQUET and of RUBICON PIQUET. As adopted by the Portland Club. Edited by "CAVENDISH." With a Treatise on the Game by "CAVENDISH."

Now ready, 32mo, price 2s. 6d.

THE SMALLER HISTORY of GERMANY, Political, Social, and Literary, brought down to the Present Day. By the Rev. Dr. E. COBBHAM BREWER, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Author of "History of Germany," "History of France," "Guide to Science," &c.

Price 1s., 56 pp., 8vo, Illustrated.

THE ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE AND BIBLIOGRAPHER.

Edited by E. WALFORD, M.A.

CONTENTS OF APRIL NUMBER.

NOTES ON ENGLISH BOOK-PLATES. By W. J. HARDY. No. 1. (Illustrated.)

THE ANCIENT EARLDOM of MARE.

THE HISTORY of GILDS. By C. WALFORD, F.R.S. Part I., Chap. IV.

SEIZE QUARTERS. By J. F. FULLER, F.R.S. (Illustrated.)

ON SOME OBSCURE WORDS in SHAKESPEARE. By CHAR. MACGAY, LL.D.

THE TRENT BRIDGES at NOTTINGHAM, A.D. 924-1671. By J. POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S. (Illustrated.)

BISHOP PERCY'S FOLIO MS. By Rev. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

COLLECTANEA, Reviews, Obituary Memoirs, Antiquarian News, Notes, &c. London: W. REEVES, 185, Fleet-street.

OUR CONTINENT.

THE NEW AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Price 6d. No. 6. Now ready.

Contributed to by the foremost Writers of the day, amongst whom are MR. ALEXANDER, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, MAX ADLER, &c. &c. Artistic embellishments by the first designers and engravers. Serial Fiction, Science, Entertaining Sketches of History, Travel, and Biography, Household Words, House Decoration, all receive careful treatment by those who have justly gained celebrity in these branches.

Of all Booksellers.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BEVERLEY'S ROLL of HONOUR:

BEING

SKETCHES of the WORTHIES of BEVERLEY.

By EDMUND WHIGGLESWORTH,

Author of "History of the Romans," &c.

Price, in cloth, 2s.; half-calf, gilt edges, 4s.

Beverley: GREEN & SON, Market-place.

London: W. KENT & CO., Paternoster-row.

And all Booksellers.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S NEW WORK.

In 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, price 15s.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

By HERBERT SPENCER. Being Part V. (Vol. II., Part II.) of THE PRINCIPLES of SOCIOLOGY.

London: WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and Edinburgh.

Now ready, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

WANT a VINDICATION of PROTECTION.

By ARTHUR M. SMITH.

London: W. RIDGWAY, 108, Piccadilly.

Now ready, 4to, with Thirty-one Lithographic Plates, £1 11s. 6d.

A MONOGRAPH of the BRITISH FOSSIL CEPHALOPODA.

By J. F. BLAKE, M.A., F.G.S. Part I., containing Introduction and Silurian Species.

London: JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY.

Vol. XI., Part VI. Price 15s. Containing a Paper by Professor W. K. PARKER, F.R.S., on "The Structure and Development of the Skull in the Urodeles." With Six Coloured Plates.

A GENERAL INDEX to the FIRST TEN VOLUMES of the SOCIETY'S "TRANSACTIONS" (1853-1879).

price 15s.

PROCEEDINGS of the SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS of the SOCIETY for 1881.

Part IV., concluding the Volume. Containing Papers read at the Scientific Meetings in November and December, 1881. With Five Plates, mostly Coloured, 12s.; with Plates Uncoloured, 3s.

These Publications may be obtained at the Society's Office, 11, Hanover-square, W.; at Messrs. LONGMAN'S, the Society's Publishers, Paternoster-row, E.C.; or through any Bookseller.

IN ORDINARY TYPE.—Ready this day.

THE RAPID SHORTHAND WRITER.

—Invaluable to Teachers, most useful to Students of Phonography, and highly interesting to all Journalists, the experience of a quarter of a century being brought to bear upon Legibility and Rapidity, and Reporting in General. 100 pages, crown 8vo, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

Liverpool: M. A. ROBERTS & CO., 4, Market-place.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

Now ready, in 1 vol., crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

By the AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

GRIFFIN, AHoy! A Yacht Cruise

to the LEVANT, and WANDERINGS in EGYPT, SYRIA, the HOLY LAND, GREECE, and ITALY in 1881. By General E. H. MAXWELL, C.B. 1 vol., with Illustrations, 18s.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE for 1882.

Under the especial Patronage of her Majesty, and Corrected by the Nobility. Fifty-first Edition. 1 vol., royal 8vo, with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE RAPIERS of REGENT'S PARK.

By JOHN CORDY JEFFERSON, Author of "Live it Down," "Lottie Darling," &c. 3 vols.

DOROTHY'S VENTURE.

By MARY CECIL HAY, Author of "Old Myddelton's Money," &c. SECOND EDITION. 3 vols.

"Miss Hay's novel has many good points, and is in parts undoubtedly clever. The plot is quite new."—*Academy*.

"Dorothy's Venture" is a novel rather of incident than character. The dialogue is sometimes lively, and the story, on the whole, moves with a good deal of animation."—*Athenaeum*.

IT IS NO WONDER: a Story of Bohemian Life.

By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY. 3 vols.

"This novel is smartly written and skilfully arranged. There is a certain freshness about the story."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"An exceedingly powerful and fascinating story."—*Daily Telegraph*.

GEHENNA; or, Havens of Unrest.

By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD, Author of "In Her Majesty's Keeping," &c. 3 vols.

"A startling and absorbing romance."—*Morning Post*.

"In this brilliantly written story Mr. Wingfield has achieved no inconsiderable success."—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE QUESTION of CAIN.

By Mrs. CASHEL HOEY, Author of "A Golden Sorrow," &c. 3 vols.

"Those who can appreciate pure style, lofty morality, keen wit, and sound wisdom will mark with a white stone the day they read 'The Question of Cain.' The plot of the story is strong and exciting, without being, in the unpleasant sense of the word, sensational."—*Standard*.

A BROKEN LILY.

By Mrs. MORTIMER COLLINS. 3 vols.

[Start week.]

THIRD and CHEAPER EDITION.

Now ready, in 1 vol., 6s., bound.

SOPHY; or, the Adventures of a Savage.

By VIOLET FANE, Author of "Dessill Place," &c.

"Sophy" is the clever and original work of a clever woman. Its merits are of a strikingly unusual kind. It is, in a word, a novel that will make its mark."—*World*.

FOURTH and CHEAPER EDITION.

Now ready, in 1 vol., 6s., bound.

MY LORD and MY LADY.

By Mrs. FORRESTER, Author of "Viva," "Mignon," &c.

"A love story of considerable interest."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"A very capital novel. It is a book to read."—*Standard*.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 6s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by

Sir J. GILBERT MILLAIS, HUNT, LEACH, ROYNTON, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDS, & HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By Mrs. Oliphant.

John Halifax, Gentleman. By Mrs. Oliphant.

The Crescent and the Cross. By Elliot Warburton.

Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh.

A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant.

Sam Slick's Wise saws. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Cardinal Wiseman's Pope. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Sam Slick's Old Judge. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Darien. By Elliot Warburton.

Sir B. Burke's Family Romance. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.

The Englishwoman in Italy. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

The Valley of a Hundred Fires. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Burke's Commemoration of the Forum. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Adèle. By Miss Kavanagh.

Studies from Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Grandmother's Money. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Jefferson's Book about Doctors. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Mistress and Maid. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo.

St. Olave's. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

Sam Slick's American Humour. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.

Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.

No Church. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Christian's Mistake. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Alce Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.

A Noble Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Dixon's New America. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Robert Falconer. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Dumas, D.C.L.

David Eggleston. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

A Brave Lady. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Hamnah. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Sam Slick's Americans at Home. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

The Unkind Word. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

A Rose in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.

My Little Lady. By E. Frances Forster.

Phoebe, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.

Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.

Sir Gibbie. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

Young Mrs. Jardine. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Lord Brackensbury. By Amelia B. Edwards.

SOME STANDARD WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON.

THE HISTORY of ANTIQUITY. From the German of MAX DÜNKER. By EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A., LL.D., of Balliol College, Oxford. The first 5 vols. are now published, in demy 8vo, 21s. each. (The Sixth will complete the Work.)

THE HISTORY of ROME. From the German of THEODORE MOMMSEN. By the Rev. W. P. DICKSON. With an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ. The Library Edition, 4 vols., demy 8vo, 75s.; or the Popular Edition, 4 vols., crown 8vo, 46s. 6d.

THE HISTORY of GREECE. From the German of ERNST CURTIUS. By A. W. WARD, M.A. 5 vols., demy 8vo, 90s.; or each volume separately, 18s.

THE LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY; from St. Augustine to Juxon. By the late WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. 11 vols., demy 8vo, £8 5s.

THE LIFE and LETTERS of WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, late DEAN of CHICHESTER. By the Rev. W. R. W. STEPHENS, Prebendary of Chichester, &c. Fourth Edition. In 2 vols., demy 8vo, with Two Portraits, 30s.

Also a Popular (Unabridged) Edition, in 1 vol., crown 8vo, with Portrait, 6s.

THE CHURCH and its ORDINANCES. Sermons by the late WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Edited by the Rev. WALTER HOOK, Rector of Porlock. 2 vols., demy 8vo, 10s. 6d.

ESSAYS: Classical and Theological. By the late CONNOP THIRLWALL, D.D., Bishop of St. David's. Edited by the Rev. Canon PARSONS. Demy 8vo, 20s.

THE HISTORY of the GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. From the French of ADOLPHE THIERS. By FREDERICK SHORRELL. With Forty-one fine Engravings by Greatbach. 5 vols., demy 8vo, 36s.

THE RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Sir EDWARD CRESSY, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. Twelfth Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD; from Marathon to Waterloo. By Sir EDWARD CRESSY, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. Library Edition, demy 8vo, 10s. 6d.; or the Popular Edition, the Twenty-ninth, crown 8vo, 6s.

THE HEAVENS: an Illustrated Handbook of Popular Astronomy. By AMÉDÉE GUILLEMIN. Edited by J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. A New and Revised Edition, embodying the latest discoveries in Astronomical Science. With over 200 Illustrations. 12s.

THE LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL. From the French of M. GUIZOT. By ANDREW SCOBLE. Crown 8vo, with Four Portraits, 6s.

THE LIFE of MARY QUEEN of SCOTS. From the French of M. MIGNET. By ANDREW SCOBLE. Crown 8vo, with Two Portraits, 6s.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,
8, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

2 vols., demy 8vo, with Frontispieces, 30s.
THOMAS À KEMPIS, and the BROTHERS of COMMON LIFE.
By the Rev. S. KETTLEWELL.

NEW VOLUME OF MR. JERVIS'S "GALLICAN CHURCH."
THE GALLICAN CHURCH and the REVOLUTION.

A Sequel to the "History of the Church of France from the Concordat of Bologna to the Revolution."
By the Rev. W. HENLEY JERVIS, M.A.,
Author of "The Gallican Church from the Concordat of Bologna, 1818, to the Revolution."
Demy 8vo, cloth, 18s.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
WHAT is the TRUTH as to EVER-LASTING PUNISHMENT?

By the Rev. F. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM, M.A.
Part II. Being an Historical Enquiry into the Witness and Weight of Certain Anti-Originist Councils.
** Parts I. and II., complete in 1 vol., cloth, 7s.

NEW VOLUME IN "THE PARCHMENT LIBRARY."
Q. HORATI FLACCI OPERA.
With Miniature Frontispiece after a Design by L. ALMA TADEMA, R.A., Etched by LEOPOLD LOWENSTAM.
Printed on hand-made paper, limp parchment antique, 6s.; vellum, 7s. 6d.

Small crown 8vo, printed on hand-made paper, bevelled boards, 6s.
THE PRINCE.
By NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI.
Translated from the Italian by N. H. T.

Small crown 8vo, printed on hand-made paper, 5s.
ANCIENT BALLADS and LEGENDS of HINDUSTAN.
By TORU DUTT.
With an Introductory Memoir by EDMUND W. GOSSE.

With Maps and Plans, demy 8vo, cloth, 16s.
QUATRE BRAS, LIGNY, and WATERLOO
A Narrative of the Campaign in Belgium, 1815.
By DORSEY GARDNER.

Demy 8vo, with Six Chromo-lithographs, Thirty Woodcuts, and Nine hand-coloured Plates of Natural History, cloth, 21s.

MATABELE LAND and the VICTORIA FALLS:

A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa. From the Letters and Journals of the late FRANK OATES, F.R.G.S.

Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by C. G. OATES, B.A.
"The simple journals of one of the latest victims of African travel enlist our sympathies from the very outset. . . . For scientific readers, the most valuable portion of the volume is the Appendices. Frank Oates was a successful as well as an enthusiastic naturalist, and his collections, catalogued for the present work by the late Professor Hillebrand and others, are decided additions to the natural history of South Africa. But to the general reader, the journals will sufficiently commend themselves, not for the force of any marvellous adventure, but for their homely picture of the lonely traveller, ever patient, cheerful, and high-spirited, amidst difficulties and disappointments by which ordinary minds would have been quickly daunted or dispirited."—*British Quarterly Review*.

Small crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.
HOW INDIA is GOVERNED:
Being an Account of England's Work in India.
By ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Late Member of the Legislative Council, Madras.

Demy 8vo, cloth, 6s.
A. IVANOFF'S RUSSIAN GRAMMAR.
(Sixteenth Edition.) Translated, Enlarged, and Arranged for the Use of Students of the Russian Language.
By WALTER E. GOWAN,
Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

LONDON: 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO.'S
LIST.

Now ready, in coloured wrapper, price One Shilling.

**A BALLOON RIDE
ACROSS THE CHANNEL,**

AND OTHER

ADVENTURES IN THE AIR.

By Colonel FRED BURNABY,
Of the Royal Horse Guards,
Author of "A Ride to Khiva," "On Horseback through Asia Minor," &c.
The Work describes Colonel Burnaby's many previous perilous Ballooning Adventures, including one in which an aerial machine burst with the Author when at an elevation of 3,000 feet, one in a Fire Balloon, &c., and his Views on the Channel Tunnel Scheme, &c.

NORDENSKIÖLD'S VOYAGE around ASIA and EUROPE: a Popular Account of the North-East Passage of the "Vega." By LIEUT. A. HOVGGAARD, of the Royal Danish Navy, and member of the "Vega" Expedition. Demy 8vo, cloth, with about Fifty Illustrations and Three Maps, 31s. [Ready.]

NARRATIVES of STATE TRIALS in the NINETEENTH CENTURY. First Period: From the Union with Ireland to the Death of George the Fourth, 1801—1830. By G. LATHAM BROWNE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. In 3 vols. Vol. I. From the Union to the Regency, 1801—1811. Vol. II. The Regency, 1811—1820; the Reign of George IV., 1820—1830. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 26s.

"Quite indispensable."—*Athenæum*.
THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE of BOOKS for 1881. A Complete List of all the Books published in Great Britain and Ireland in the Year 1881. With their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers' Names; also of the Principal Books published in America. With an Index to Subjects. If the Subject of a Book is known, its Author and other particulars can be traced. Royal 8vo, 5s.
"We are always glad to have 'The English Catalogue of Books.'"—*Athenæum*.

1 vol., demy 8vo, cloth extra, 21s., with Two Maps, Four Full-page Engravings, and upwards of Forty Woodcuts.
WANDERINGS SOUTH and EAST: a Descriptive Record of Four Years' Travel in the Southern and Eastern Hemispheres. By WALTER COOTE. Containing an Account of the Author's Experience during four years' wanderings. The Illustrations are executed by Messrs. Whymper from Sketches by the Author.

THE FRIENDSHIP of GOD. By the Rev. HENRY WRIGHT, M.A. Edited by the Rev. E. H. BICKERSTETH. With Portraits of Author. Cloth extra, 6s.

METAPHYSICS: a Study in First Principles. By BORDEN P. BOWNE, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University, and Author of "Studies in Theism." 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.
Now ready, small fello, and containing Sixty Plates, with Introductory Text, bound in cloth gilt, price a guinea and a-half.

OUTLINES of ORNAMENT in all STYLES: a Work of Reference for the Architect, Art Manufacturer, Decorative Artist, and Practical Painter. By W. and G. A. AUGSLEY, Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Authors of several Works on Art. Only 1,000 Copies printed and the stones destroyed.

A HOLIDAY in SOUTH AFRICA. By R. W. LEYLAND, F.R.G.S., Author of "Round the World in One Hundred and Twenty-four Days." With Maps and Sixteen Autotype Illustrations from Photographs of Zulu and Basuto Chiefs and Battle-fields. Cloth extra, gilt edges, 12s. 6d.

AT THE LIBRARIES.
RIVERSIDE PAPERS. By J. Devenish HOPKINS. 2 vols., 12s.

IN THE DISTANCE: an American Story.
By G. P. LATHROP. 2 vols., 21s.

AT ALL LIBRARIES.
THE HEART of ERIN: an Irish Story of To-day. By Miss OWENS BLACKBURNE.

CHEAP ISSUE OF
DICK SANDS. By Jules Verne. In 2 vols., 1s. each; or cloth gilt, 1 vol., 3s. 6d.

A LADY TRADER; or, Adventures in the Transvaal. By Mrs. HECKFORD. 1 vol., cloth extra, 10s. 6d.

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO LOW'S STANDARD SIX-SHILLING NOVELS ARE—
THE HAND of ETHELBERTA. By THOMAS HARDY. New Edition. With Six Illustrations. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
FAR from the MADDING CROWD. New Edition. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

OUT of COURT. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Author of "A Golden Sorrow," &c. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

London:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,
Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

No. 518, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Immanuel Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. In Commemoration of the Centenary of its First Publication. Translated into English by F. Max Müller; with an Historical Introduction by Ludwig Noiré. In 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

THE interest in the philosophy of Kant, if that interest may be gauged by the entries on the publishers' lists, has been steadily growing in England since the appearance of Prof. Caird's work in 1877. In 1879 a small, but valuable, volume by Prof. Adamson, of Owens College, helped considerably to widen the English view of Kant's enterprise. In a series of four lectures it presented a masterly sketch of the problem of philosophy as it appeared to Kant, of the salient points in his criticism of speculative reasoning and moral sentiments, and of the relation between him and the neo-Kantians. Scarcely less characteristic of the work was the abundant critical apparatus included in the Appendix, containing an amount of erudition that might easily have filled several volumes. In 1881, three works of goodly size came out on the same subject. With two of these—Prof. Watson's *Kant and his English Critics* and Dr. Stirling's *Text-book to Kant*—we are not here concerned. The third—a translation of the *Kritik* by Prof. Max Müller, along with introductory chapters by Prof. Noiré—is not only the biggest book of them all, but, as specially connecting itself with the centenary of the publication of the first edition of the original work, and as otherwise interesting by the nationality of the writers, seems to call for special notice.

To those whose acquaintance with Prof. Max Müller is confined to the works which have placed his name in the first rank of European philologists, the announcement of his intention to give a new translation of Kant may have been a surprise. The well-known versatility, indeed, which has made him known in wider fields than the linguistic, lessened the seeming novelty in his change of sphere. In an interesting Preface he has chosen to explain the reasons which have led him to this new ground. One of them is no secret to a few who can remember the felicity of illustration with which, as Taylorian Professor of European Languages at Oxford, he infused a concrete life into the abstract language of Kant. He translates Kant, he says, as a monument of piety from a pupil to a master from whom he has learnt to find the sure road of science.

"Kant's *Critique* has been my constant com-

panion through life. . . . My first literary attempts in philosophy, now just forty years old, were essays on *Kant's Critique*. Having once learnt from Kant what man can and what he cannot know, my plan of life was very simple—namely, to learn, so far as literature, tradition, and language allow us to do so, how man came to believe that he could know so much more than he ever can know in religion, in mythology, and in philosophy. This required special studies in the field of the most ancient languages and literatures. But though these more special studies drew me away for many years towards distant times and distant countries, whatever purpose or method there may have been in the work of my life was due to my beginning life with Kant."

Another reason Prof. Max Müller assigns is the inadequacy of the existing translations by Haywood and Meiklejohn. As he shows by a few specimens, they are guilty of several sins against idiomatic correctness. And there can be no doubt that the present translation is a decided advance upon its predecessors. It sets before itself the principle that the words to be rendered should have a reasonable and consistent meaning—a principle which it may seem superfluous to note, were it not that so many translators seem to treat their problem as merely to find phrases in one language moderately equivalent to phrases in another. He has found it necessary in consequence to look into the received text—a task which is not rendered superfluous even after the publication of three collected editions of Kant's works. For Kant himself seems to have fancied his part was done when he had handed his somewhat illegible "copy" to the printer; press-correcting was very much left to look after itself, and punctuation was practised on pepper-box principles. Among those whose labours in the textual field call for notice, Benno Erdmann stands foremost; certainly Paulsen's work on the early philosophy of Kant need scarcely have been mentioned in such a connexion. As for the emendations themselves, it is difficult for the corrector to satisfy everybody. I am inclined to think that Erdmann's suggestion (adopted in ii. 195) is unnecessary if "these" (*sic*) be referred, not to concepts, but to the possibilities of things (notwithstanding the change from singular to plural by association with "things"); and that the suggestion of Hartenstein (adopted in ii. 670) of *reine* for *keine* is doubtful in point of idiom and of context, the views in question being explained to be *hypotheses*, and not private opinions.

Of the Preface we need not say much. It contains a genial commendation of Kant to the modern world as corrective of the errors in over-confident Darwinism. Two of the statements on p. 26 seem open to cavil. It was scarcely worth while to revive the legend that Kant was acquainted with Hume's Treatise, unless on more pertinent authority than a note of Hamann's. And it is certainly going beyond a fair interpretation of Berkeley to represent him as holding "that truth exists in the ideas of the pure understanding and of reason only." It may be doubted, indeed, whether Berkeley was more to Kant than a specimen of the "psychological idealist." Certainly, the *historical* connexion between them is slight.

The translation, which presents for the

first time in English a version of the edition of 1781, is, on the whole, a worthy piece of work. Its language is generally vigorous and direct; and it preserves a considerable fidelity to the turns and structure of the original. That it is at all equal to the occasion cannot be said. But it may convey to English readers, in a way that few translations from the German do, a real idea of the original work. It will bring them nearer Kant's own thought. They will be able to compare, if they wish, his first utterances in his rapid five months' labour with the alterations which five or six years' reflection suggested, with a view to being better understood and accepted.

The difficulties of a translator of Kant may be classed under three heads. These are, first, those due to his involved sentences, to anacoloutha and inexact references (like those in Thucydides) which force the reader to puzzle over the right correlative. There are, secondly, the difficulties arising from technical terms of psychology, where one language hardly ever squares exactly with another. And there are, thirdly, difficulties where the full meaning of a passage can only be caught from a general understanding of the Kantian standpoint—where an apparently trivial phrase involves some of the main issues. For these reasons a satisfactory translation would require not merely a thorough and idiomatic mastery of German, but a remarkable skill in the adjustment of philosophical nomenclature, and a mind deeply imbued with the principles of Kant. These are three requisites which, it need hardly be said, are only to be hoped for in a rare conjunction of talents.

On the first score there is a fair amount of success. But as regards the second there is room for doubt whether Prof. Max Müller has always hit the right word. It would have been desirable to get rid of the ugly word "critique" and substitute, as in other cases in the book, the word "criticism;" while for "reason" the better term seems, on many grounds, to be "reasoning." *Anschauung* is translated *intuition*, which has, no doubt, been the conventional term. But so long as that term marks for the English readers a mysterious power of divination contrasted with experience, it seems better to use "perception," which, though not unobjectionable, still keeps more in sight the connexion with the senses. The awkward rendering of *Vorstellung* by "representation" is also traditional; but in nine cases out of ten no risk would arise of confusion if it were translated "idea." Two other terms call for remark for special reasons. As Kant used no adjectival form of the phrase *a priori*, it is often extremely difficult for the learner to know with what word it is to be construed; and the translation here scarcely gives all the help needed. The term *Grenze*, when translated *limits*, causes inevitable mistake (as may be seen, *inter alia*, vol. ii., pp. 650–52) by the confusion with *Schranke* and its derivatives. The former is a mere scientific term; it denotes that one region ends and another begins; it is a mere boundary-line. The latter is a positive barrier—a *military* frontier or check.

A few slips which occur seem to be due to difficulties of the third order. Thus, in

i. 368, beginning "Reason, holding in one hand its principles, according to which concordant phenomena alone can be admitted," should read, "principles with which phenomena must accord in order to be admitted," &c. In ii. 22, 23, "If there were not infinity in the progress of intuition, space as a concept of relations could never contain the principle of infinity," should rather run somewhat in this way: "were it not for the absence of terminus to the progress of sense-perception, no [intellectual] concept of relations would ever carry with it a principle of their infinite application." And in ii. 159 (first correcting the punctuation of the original), the sentence, "these principles will therefore authorise us only to connect phenomena, according to analogy, with the logical and universal unity of concepts," &c., should read, "these principles—but only according to analogy with the logical and universal unity of concepts—authorise us to bring phenomena into interconnexion," &c.

It is now time to leave the translator and turn to his *collaborateur*, Prof. Noiré. His "Historical Introduction," as it is styled on the title-page, is more correctly described in the body of the work as an illustration of the *Kritik* "by a sketch of the development of occidental philosophy." In other words, it is a retrospective review of the salient features of the philosophical epochs from a standpoint which is in part that of Kant. The sketch, which, beginning with Heraclitus and Democritus, carries us with rapid strides through the mediaeval schoolmen to Descartes and Leibnitz, reminds one irresistibly of those Histories of England which thought it necessary to begin with the creation of the world; and it may be doubted whether the information gained in a review of what Prof. Noiré calls a "naively objective" antiquity, or of Erigena and Occam, throws much light on Kant. Between Leibnitz (with whom Prof. Noiré ends his account of the German predecessors) and Kant there is a considerable interval. It would have rendered a real service to the history of thought if we had the true matrix of Kantism exposed—that modified and mixed metaphysics which prevailed in Germany between the departure of Leibnitz and the advent of Kant. "The celebrated Wolf, the greatest of all dogmatic philosophers," should not be passed aside as a mere stop-gap; and those minor philosophers whose names Herr Zart, in a recent brochure, has brought into connexion with English thought we should be glad to know more about. Passages in the sketch (e.g., p. 128) show in their unfulfilled promises that, as hinted in Prof. Max Müller's Preface, the essay was intended to conduct us to the fated era of 1781. We could well have missed the earlier chapters could we have got in their stead a vivid picture of German philosophy between 1700 and 1780.

The course which Prof. Noiré has actually followed suffers from another inevitable defect. There is a temptation to see Kant everywhere; to find foreshadowings and hints of the truths which were hereafter to be revealed more clearly; to see in Aristotle and Descartes mere foils to set off the grandeur of the Königsberger. Great as Kant is—and Prof. Noiré describes him in hyperbolic enthusiasm

as "the greatest philosophical genius that has ever dwelt upon earth," and as "the hero of thought who has plunged into the obscurest abysses of the human mind, and with almost superhuman calm has succeeded in emerging with the key to the mystery in his hand"—it is painful to see the great names on the philosophical roll turned into mere fore-runners and antetypes of the coming philosopher. This method of examination at once presents the great minds of the past in a false light, and contributes little to the elucidation of Kant.

It must be said, however, that, notwithstanding this fundamental irrelevancy, Prof. Noiré presents many views of interest and importance. He has been unfortunate in his translator, and it is not always easy to reconstruct his meaning from the English words. But the chapters on Spinoza and Leibnitz are well worth reading for the suggestive, though confused, interpretations which they offer. He has been largely influenced, however, by Schopenhauer and Lange; and both of these writers, though brilliant, are far from trustworthy guides. Prof. Noiré, himself, has two pet topics in his philosophic creed—or, rather, one view, which appears sometimes in its general, sometimes in a special, phase. He is under the influence of an idea that the philosophy of the future will be a philosophy of language. Antiquity, he tells us, failed to recognise any distinction between words and ideas; Descartes and Spinoza shared the general belief that thought is antecedent to speech; and "down to the second half of the present century we meet with no trace of a perception of the dependence of thought on language." Language and thought are declared to be one and the same thing, only viewed from different sides. Prof. Noiré is already known as a writer on the philosophy of language, with views partly adopted from L. Geiger. Language, he tells us, is the body of thought, which, like other *souls*, is always and only found in association with its body. It is to this view, applied on the widest field, that he proposes to appropriate the term Monism, as against the creeds which insist on the radical separation between mind and matter, as well as against the creeds which swallow up mind in matter or matter in mind. Monism preaches the "golden mean" that "body and mind are one; they are a *monon* which our thought grasps by abstraction, now on one side, now on the other." And of course this view is not restricted to any special kind of bodies; it must be believed of all bodies. The votaries of natural science, it is said, will only lift the veil from the great secret of nature when they have overcome the inveterate prejudice of distinguishing between an animate and inanimate nature—when, in short, they have ascribed consciousness, feeling, and will to all other existing things (i. 198). Verily, it appears that truth lay round the infancy of our race; we have only to resume the "animistic" and "fetichistic" habits of our rude ancestors, and then, instead of a brutally materialistic science, we shall have a revelation of the inner life of nature. All this is interesting; it is even within the range of legitimate hypothesis; but it is a long way from "the steady walk of

science." Kant would have shuddered at the mysticism which breaks down the partition between the mechanism which we know and the teleology which is our hypothesis.

Still less would Kant have sympathised with a search in language for the secret of thought. The study of languages undoubtedly liberates the mind from the fallacy of identifying the forms of any language with universal forms of thought. It clears away some rubbish from the courts of logic. It helps us to a higher grammar than the old Alexandrian one, and to one founded on a wider examination of instances. An old word is, no doubt, the body of thought; but so is an old hat and a steam-engine; so is a picture and a song. Human reasoning develops in and along with the material world; its existence is scientifically verifiable in language—which is, perhaps, all that is meant by the identity of language and thought.

W. WALLACE.

Irish Essays, and others. By Matthew Arnold. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS volume contains essays on subjects of such varied interest that it would be impossible to do justice to all in the limits of a short review. It is sufficient to say that the author here touches with a master's stimulating hand some of the most interesting topics of the day, from poetry and the drama to the question of the education and elevation of our middle classes, while dealing principally with the solemn and mournful subject of Irish politics.

It ought to render the Irish more patient when they learn that in England an increasing number of persons may be found who, though keeping quietly in the background, are awakening to a sense that the question of England's failure in the government of Ireland is a moral rather than a material one, and this class have now found an able spokesman in Mr. Matthew Arnold. He would seem to ask, indeed,

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow?"

and tells us very plainly that our business now with this brainsick people, "ever ready to react against the despotism of fact," is not only to do something different from what we have hitherto done, but to be something different also. "English opinion," he says, "attributes Irish misery to the faults of the Irish themselves;" and holds that it is in curing the faults of the Irish, not faults of our own, we are to seek the remedy. But where a moral grievance has existed, it can only be wiped out by direct moral satisfaction; and he urges our statesmen to see that, especially in the land question in Ireland, we have not only to redress our own injustice, but also to make the Irish see that we are doing so. The measures he proposes are that the Government should execute justice upon such landlords as still represent to the Irish mind the old system of oppression, appointing a commission to draw up a list of such offenders, and passing an Act of Parliament to expropriate them, giving due compensation at the same time. The second measure he advocates is to elevate the tone of the

middle-class English—that class who are thrown most in contact with the Irish people—so that they may present to this people an attractive form of civilisation. And the means by which he would carry out his measures are to reform the public schools for the middle classes in both countries, and to advise that the Executive Government in Ireland should endeavour more than it has hitherto done to develop and dignify the national life, and to use every means to give effect to the aspirations of this national life for developing and raising itself, instead of merely governing the country in compliance, as far as possible, with English ideas.

As regards the first proposition, the Land Act having now been passed, which has entirely altered the conditions of the landlord's tenure, a full compensation, rated at the former value of the property, should be given to every landlord who desires to surrender his land to the State. If, in a plausible or conventional spirit, the Englishman declines to adopt the measure of expropriation of the landlords, on the plea that such would be an act of robbery, he forgets that the owner of part of every estate over which a railway or canal runs is liable to the same condition. Unless some such course is followed as that here proposed, the Irish Land Act can hardly prove a healing measure. It only establishes tenant right throughout Ireland by a scheme which is a miracle of intricacy and complication, inviting the most contentious and litigious people in the world to try conclusions with their landlords as to the ownership divided between them; and worse than that, the natural result will be that the tenants who will, by the Land Act, have come into possession of portion of the landlord's property, are in no wise prevented or deterred from subletting this property at worse terms than the landlords had done before.

With respect to the question of the elevation of the middle classes in both countries, no one has a better claim on our attention than Mr. Matthew Arnold, himself a school inspector under the Committee of Council on Education. The problem still present to his mind is how to get Ireland to acquiesce in the English connexion as cordially as Scotland, Wales, or Cornwall—how to render our civilisation attractive to the Irish. He reminds us how little the Irish, as a nation, are brought into affectionate or intimate connexion with that aristocracy of England which, as Carlyle has well said, "with its perfection of human politeness, its continual grace of bearing and of acting, steadfast honour, light address, and cheery stoicism, if you see well into it, is actually yet the best of English classes." What the Irish do come across are the English middle class—and English civilisation as visible here presents no attraction to them; it is wanting in courtesy and graciousness, has no enjoyment of life, has the curse of hardness upon it, and has turned our religion, full of grace and truth, into one of hardness and misapprehension. But, he adds, our serious middle class "is not doomed to lie in its present dark obstruction for ever." The reform of the public schools for the middle classes, as advocated by Mr. Matthew Arnold

and Prof. Mahaffy, must, if carried, prove a means of good. The civilisation of England and America, he tells us, is still wanting in lucidity of mind and largeness of temper; and he urges the rulers of these countries to free themselves from stock ideas and stock phrases, to rate clap-trap and catchwords at their proper value, and, impelled by that faith in the purity of their own objects which burns through all convention, to cast in their lot boldly with the sages and the saints. There are factors of civilisation which have been held back too long from our Irish countrymen, and one of these is the power of social life and manners—the true life of gentlefolk, to which the Irish are peculiarly sensitive. "There are forces," as George Sand says truly and beautifully—"there are forces of weakness, of docility, of attractiveness, or of suavity which are quite as real as the forces of vigour, of encroachment, of violence, or of brutality." But these very forces can never have steady play so long as the practical result of our policy is by each successive step to render Ireland more and more insecure for the higher classes to settle in and form such centres of elevating influence as the homesteads of any persons of gentle breeding must prove in the wild and desolate regions with which the country abounds.

MARGARET STOKES.

Goethe's Faust: the First Part. The Text, with English Notes, Essays, and Verse Translations. By E. J. Turner and E. D. A. Morshead, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

MESSRS. TURNER AND MORSHEAD have met what has for long been a want in our higher educational literature, and they have met it successfully. They have produced a thoroughly adequate edition of Goethe's masterpiece, and the best English introduction to that difficult poem. For, unlike an ordinary drama, *Faust*, in order to be understood, demands a kind of knowledge which most readers do not possess. In it the author has gathered up the experience of the ages, and the past lives again in the present. Side by side with fragments of mediæval lore are glances at contemporary manners and opinion, sometimes hidden under a dark allusion, sometimes veiled under subtle irony; while the abrupt transitions through which the poet's fancy takes his readers, and the new and unexpected forms which at every turn he brings before them, constitute a scene as bewildering as it is unique. The secret clues which bind together the several parts of this motley whole, and impart to each its true significance, are revealed in the volume before us. Certainly, the curious may still find what will repay perusal in the notes appended to the translations of Hayward, Bayard Taylor, Birds, and Webb; but the present edition contains more than enough to satisfy all ordinary requirements, besides a great deal not contained at all in the notes alluded to. Nor is it our desire to say a word in disparagement of the useful edition of Dr. Sells, which appeared independently about a year ago. The criticism of different English translations given by Dr. Sells in his Introduction is at once entertaining and instructive; his notes also elucidate the principal difficulties pre-

sented by the text. But Messrs. Turner and Morshead's method is more comprehensive; and to the appreciative reader the style of treatment adopted by them will, we are sure, prove more stimulating and suggestive.

A few words will describe the plan of the book. Prefixed to each scene is a well-designed outline of its drift and purport. In the notes, passages of doubtful interpretation are discussed, obscure expressions and allusions are explained, the historical and biographical interests which attach to this poem in a remarkable degree are fully developed. The frequent literary illustrations, derived sometimes from Goethe's own works, sometimes from other sources, and always apt (e.g., the quotation on Prel. 108), should here be specially mentioned. The editors have an eye also to features which might easily pass unnoticed; for instance, they call attention (p. 240) to the wonderful manner in which, throughout the poem, the metre varies with the thought, and reflects the changing emotions of the different characters. It will be apparent from this sketch how much of independent interest the notes contain, and how widely they are removed from the level of mere grammatical annotations. The essays are brief, the most important being one on the character of Mephistopheles. The translations (which, however, are confined to a few selected passages) deserve high praise. They have all the ease and grace of native English poetry. In the "Dedication," for example, there is not a word to betray that it is a translation. We wish the selection had included the beautiful lines of the Prelude in which the poet lingers on the memory of his youth. The least successful appears to us to be the song of the Erdgeist, in which the characteristic rhythm of the original has somehow quite disappeared.

Messrs. Turner and Morshead have given us so much that is good that we are tempted to regret that they have not given us more. We will venture, therefore, to offer one or two suggestions in the hope that they may be able to utilise them in a second edition. We presume that their book is designed not merely to assist the study of *Faust*, but to promote at the same time a sound knowledge of the German language. It seems to us, therefore, that, especially in the earlier parts, the grammatical notes might have been slightly more numerous, and accompanied, perhaps, with references to some standard Grammar. Occasional gleanings also from books not likely to be in everybody's hands, such as the new edition of Grimm's great *Wörterbuch*, now publishing, or the volume in which Dr. Lehmann, with true German industry, has analysed the peculiarities of Goethe's style, would have formed a welcome addition. The form *Jungens*, 1484 (cf. 3174), for example; *Dust*, 763; *Halt*, 2476; *Krisakrabs*, 2917; *bass*, 4001, could have been illustrated from these sources. The notes are carefully written; but, Prol. 61, in *der Breite* surely cannot mean "by sheer diffuseness," but refers (as the context also shows) to the wide range of interest which the poet may secure by obeying the directions prescribed. On l. 681, 2949 *sq.*, the citations in Grimm strongly support Dr. Sells' view, as on 2507

they do that of Düntzer. At 2491 the note should have rather been on *strich . . . ein*; and on 788 and 3988 (perhaps elsewhere) the editors would doubtless have condescended to a word of caution had they not supposed (of course, rightly) that *Faust* could present no attractions for the simple-minded. Lastly, passages such as the following appear to us (for different reasons) to call for additional explanation:—Prel. 87, 181; Prol. 94, 100 *sq.*; L. 225, 231, 264, 825–28, 1432, 1446 *sq.*, 1961–63, 2276, 2294, 2388–90, 2480–83.

To all desirous of assistance in studying the First Part of *Faust*, this volume may be warmly recommended; and we hope that the editors may one day find themselves able to supplement it by a similar edition of the Second Part. S. R. DRIVER.

Sweden and Norway. By the Rev. F. H. Woods, B.D. (Sampson Low.)

SUMMER after summer a larger number of English appear to cross, like Sir Patrick Spens and his company, "to Norway o'er the faem," and year after year Guides and books of Norwegian travel pour from the press. This season has produced an abundant crop already, beginning with M. de Chaillu's work. Undeterred by his numerous competitors in surveying the Scandinavian peninsula, Mr. Woods comes forward with a manual which is at once both exhaustive and comprehensive. It forms part of the series which seeks to describe tersely foreign countries and the British colonies by writers personally acquainted with each country. Mr. Woods has taken extreme pains with his subject, and the result is a little volume which will form a delightful companion to anyone visiting Norway. Mr. Woods' account of the physical geography, history, and political characteristics of Scandinavia leaves little to be desired. Its fauna and flora are described at some length; but we are unreasonable enough herein to ask for more. It is seldom that the completion of a project answers to its design so well as does this little book. Every tourist in Norway this summer will find it to his profit to balance Murray and Bennett in one coat-pocket with the book before us in the other. Great as is the virtue of compression in packing up for Norwegian travel, it would be a mistake to leave behind a book which forms so excellent an introduction to the Guide-book proper.

Although Mr. Woods traces the history of the peninsula from the rude times of the extinct Lappish inhabitants to the present day, the most interesting, and certainly the easiest, mode for an Englishman to learn it is as connected with the history of his own land, and especially with the memorials which the Northmen have left imperishably stamped upon the place-names, territorial divisions, and language of this country. Unfortunately, the traces of Norse beliefs and superstitions are rapidly fading out from our rural districts. Thanks, however, to such collectors of Northern folk-lore as Atkinson, Henderson, and Napier, many evanescent customs and modes of religious thought introduced by the ancient Norse invaders have been caught and safely detained for all future students of national mythologies. For many generations

the fierce Northern vikings wrought the same atrocities upon Saxon civilisation which the Saxons had inflicted upon the Roman and Celtic populations of our islands. It was a true inspiration which led Charlemagne to shed tears on beholding the first of these hardy Norsemen penetrating the Mediterranean as he thought of the woes which would befall his empire. Burning, slaying, and harrying wherever they landed, from 787 to the middle of the eleventh century, when we hear the last of them in those who were bribed by Duke William to withdraw from York and their support of Edgar, it is no wonder that distinct traces of their footsteps yet remain in North-eastern Anglia and Scotland. The dweller in North Lincolnshire—where every other village name terminates in *by* and frequently perpetuates the fame of some fierce viking or Norse god, Thor, Sweyn, or Grym (as in Thoresway, Swinhope, and Grimsby); where (as in Clee) the very stones of the churches are yet red in places from the fires they kindled; where every rustic drops distinctively Danish words almost every time he opens his mouth, such as *lig* (lie), *stee* (ladder), *kroo* (fold-yard), *bairn*, *foreman*, *beck*, *lathe* (barn), and the like—can certainly never cease to look with interest across the German Ocean to men and dialects so exactly like his own neighbours and tongue, men who are indeed his own kith and kin. The great missionary kings of Norway, Olaf Tryggvason and Olaf Haraldsson, the Saint as he is specially called, owed their own Christianity to England. One of the latest, and certainly not the least picturesque, foray of vikings has cast a halo of fame round Stamford Bridge, in other respects the dulllest of Yorkshire villages, where Harold Hardrada was killed while fighting on the bridge against our own Harold Godwinson just before the Battle of Senlac, and (according to the Orkneyinga Saga), "the same day and at the same hour as King Harold fell, his daughter Maria died, and it is said that they had but one life."

Fascinating as the history of Scandinavia must always be to the Englishman, it is time to turn from skald and saga to fjord, field, and fos. In this book a handy coloured map shows these physical features of the country at a glance, and Mr. Woods enlarges upon them district by district. No country is more easily comprehended than Norway when the character of its mountain scenery is once seized. The huge mass of rock fronting to the west is broken down by old glaciers into fjords; while towards the south, below Trondhjem, the great central mass of mountains circles round the *fonds*, or snow-fields, some of which extend for many miles, as the Jostedal Fond, which is more than ninety in length. The rivers on the western side are not nearly so broad or important as those which braw down the other slope and run through the fertile lowlands of Sweden, with a gradual trend to the south, culminating in the Glommen, the largest, as well as the most southerly. The flora is in the main of the same character as ours, but contains several Alpine forms, such as *Saxifraga aizoon* and *Ranunculus glacialis*, and many marsh plants which we do not possess. A good many of our favourites, such as the primrose and wild hyacinth, do not occur at all; while many others, such as

ivy and sweet violet, are only found in the south. Most people will remember Linnaeus's delight at first seeing the furze in England; and the dog-mercury which he planted as a rarity at his farm of Hammarby is still shown as a curiosity. Birch and Scotch fir in many places clothe the country. The wych elm, as with us, is the only indigenous elm. Norway is far richer in plants than Sweden. The fauna of the peninsula also much resembles what that of North Britain was within historic times. Bears and wolves are rapidly diminishing. Polar bears and walrus do not come south of Bear Island. The sea-serpent can still only be found in the pages of Bishop Pontoppidan. The Norwegian ptarmigan is undoubtedly one and the same species as our own, though some of the former may occasionally seem a variety. As for sport, Mr. Woods is not very distinct on the matter; but the trout-fishing, as a rule, is everywhere free, while the salmon rivers must be rented, and that far up into the Arctic Circle. Mosquitoes in the North are the bane of fishing. For shooting, especially large game, and for a synopsis of the Norwegian fishing laws, Prof. Friis's *Sport in Norway* may be named, which Mr. Woods has omitted in his list of useful books in the Appendix.

Merely to touch on the church architecture of Norway would far exceed our space. Mr. Woods gives a capital account of the ancient wooden churches, which are so characteristic of the country, illustrated by specimens. Of these, Hiterdal and Borgund are the finest. The *klockstaplar*, or detached bell-turrets of some Swedish churches, may be paralleled with a small group of similar churches in our own Herefordshire, such as Yarpole and Pembridge. By the side of Tide-mand, the Norwegian painter, Mr. Woods might have placed Gude and Bøe, some of whose works, it may be remembered, were seen in England in 1862. Christiania and Trondhjem, like St. Petersburg and Moscow, are the civil and religious capitals of Norway. The former dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century, is the chief place of export for the timber and iron trades, and now numbers 95,836 souls. The outskirts of the city are beautiful with rocks and woods and distant views. The viking's ship discovered in 1880 is also to be seen here. Its northern rival, Trondhjem, is much older, and abounds in memories of early Christianity. Modern kings have always been crowned in its fine cathedral. Besides its quaint domestic architecture, Bergen is celebrated as being the place whence the proceeds of the Lofoten fisheries are exported. On the different industries of the two countries Mr. Woods is commendably full. He also dwells on the kindness of the people and their love of pleasure, but especially on their lack of energy. This is what the active English tourist can never understand, and gives point to the favourite Norse joke that an Englishman knows only two words of the language—*hest* and *strax*! ("horse" and "look sharp!")

M. G. WATKINS.

Histoire de Charles VII. Par G. du Fresne de Beaucourt. Tome I: "Le Dauphin, 1403-1422." (Paris: Librairie de la Société bibliographique.)

M. DE BEAUCOURT'S work is one that at once awakens the reader's respect by the traces which it bears of thorough research and conscientious labour. The author tells us that it is the fruit of the study of twenty-five years; but he speaks of it with the profound humility of a true student who knows only too well how much he has been unable to do. M. de Beaucourt is profoundly impressed with the importance of his subject. He is dealing with a great crisis in the history of his country, a crisis in which the real elements of the national strength first arose to self-consciousness. He feels that the true meaning of this period has been hitherto overlooked because the character of the chief actor has been misrepresented and misunderstood. He wishes to examine, fairly and impartially, the part taken by the King in the national revival. He claims for Charles VII. the merit of having reconstituted France when it was in its lowest abasement. The central point of his work is to be found in the sentence:—

"Au dauphin Charles revient l'honneur d'avoir par son énergique résistance sauvegardé l'indépendance nationale, offrant ainsi la démonstration de cette vérité, attestée par toute notre histoire, que le salut de la France est dans la fidélité au principe de la monarchie traditionnelle."

It is not necessary to discuss the exact limits of the opinion expressed in the end of the above sentence. It is enough to recognise that till the time of the Revolution the history of France is mainly the history of its monarchy. In the case of other countries the personal character of their kings might be of more or less importance; in the case of France it was always the most important question of all. M. de Beaucourt is amply justified in assuming that a careful and detailed study of everything that Charles VII. did from his earliest days is of vital consequence in the history of France. The character of the King reflects the meaning of the events.

Taking the person of Charles as his centre, M. de Beaucourt proceeds to a careful examination of details. His method may be judged from his own explanation:

"L'histoire n'est pour nous ni un plaidoyer, ni une apologie; c'est un jugement. Et nous ajouterons que ce jugement, il n'appartient pas seulement à l'auteur de le formuler; c'est au lecteur à se constituer lui-même juge, de telle façon que la voix de l'historien ne soit en quelque sorte que l'écho du sentiment public, et que la conclusion se dégage d'elle-même, vivante, irrésistible, de la marche du récit et de l'enchaînement des faits."

M. de Beaucourt's Introduction certainly contains much valuable matter; not the least valuable is his collection of the judgments of his predecessors on the character of Charles VII. A glance over this long array of extracts, arranged in chronological order, gives a curious lesson of the way in which the decisions of history are formed. The sober accounts of contemporaries are embellished by pictorial additions. The picturesque touches of some fanciful writer are

unsuspectingly reproduced by a sober successor. A legend once set on foot gains slight additions each time it is repeated. There is need of a careful monograph from time to time to bring back the truth of fact, and clear the groundwork of the historic building from the fantastic ornaments of subsequent generations. There is a general complaint that monographs are always rehabilitations; that a biographer becomes so interested in his hero as to lose his moral judgment in reviewing his acts. No doubt there is a temptation to exaggerate the importance of that over which you expend much labour; still, no one who comes into contact with actual achievements can find the man who wrought them entirely worthless. The thing done corresponded to some genuine want of a large body of men, and he who found the means to satisfy that want did so always by wisdom, sagacity, self-restraint, and prudence which he alone can see who traces the process. No man who has ever accomplished anything the memory of which still survives can either be passed over as contemptible or condemned as wholly vile.

Of the probable success of M. de Beaucourt's attempt to exhibit clearly the character of Charles VII. and the events of his reign we can judge but slightly from the volume before us, which only deals with the life of Charles up to the time of his accession to the throne at the age of nineteen. It might be supposed that little could be said of the doings or character of a youth of nineteen; but events early urged Charles into prominence. With a mad father and a notoriously profligate mother, he had little care bestowed upon his education in his early years. The death of two elder brothers unexpectedly put him into the position of Dauphin in 1417; and the boy of fourteen became at once a political personage of the utmost importance. Charles VI. was hopelessly incapable; the late Dauphin had shown himself favourable to the Burgundian party, and his death dashed their hopes of succeeding peaceably to power. The Dauphin Charles was in the hands of the Count of Armagnac, and round him gathered the chief officials of the Crown. The Queen joined the Burgundian party and claimed to act as Regent, while Charles was the nominal head of the party that may fairly be called national.

In the years which M. de Beaucourt's first volume covers, Charles can claim no merit beyond that of lending himself to the policy which struggled to avert the disintegration of France. The plans of the Duke of Burgundy were selfish, and he was willing to use the advance of the English arms as a means of securing his own position. M. de Beaucourt can justly claim our sympathies for those who strove to preserve the royal power and resisted England and Burgundy at once. But the question still remains what were the means by which they strove to gain their ends. The murder of the Duke of Burgundy at Montereau, in 1419, was worse than a crime; it was a serious political blunder. It removed from the head of the Burgundian party one who was beginning to weary of incessant struggles, and brought into his place a young man full of force and ambition, who felt that he had a great wrong

to avenge. It alienated popular sympathy, and gave a powerful handle to Burgundian diplomacy. This M. de Beaucourt does not attempt to extenuate; he confines himself to an endeavour to discover the actual facts of the murder, and the degree in which Charles can be held responsible for the deed. M. de Beaucourt points out with some force that, if the murder had been premeditated, the conference held at Pouilly in July 1419 afforded a more favourable opportunity than did the bridge of Montereau in September. As regards the policy of the Duke of Burgundy, M. de Beaucourt is convinced that his object was to entice Charles into the neighbourhood of his father, and then make himself master of his person. He credits him throughout with the intention of playing a double game by negotiating with England and with the Dauphin at the same time. Such, at all events, was the opinion of the partisans of the Dauphin; and when, on the bridge of Montereau, words passed between the boy of sixteen and the powerful Duke, it is not wonderful that passionate feelings were at once kindled on both sides. A Burgundian lord laid his hand on the Dauphin's shoulder, and said, "You must come to your father." The Duke of Burgundy put his hand on his sword. "Dare you put your hand on your sword in the presence of the Dauphin?" exclaimed Robert de Laîré. The Dauphin's followers hurried their master through the gate; armed men rushed in with the cry, "Tuez, tuez!" and the Duke of Burgundy was killed—probably not by Tanguy du Chastel, as is generally believed. M. de Beaucourt finds no evidence to show that the murder was planned; nothing was to be gained by it; nor was the opportunity used to march against Troyes, where were the King and Queen. The movements of the Dauphin afterwards show that if the murder was deliberate it was certainly of no political use. M. de Beaucourt believes it to have been the result of a quarrel provoked by the insolence of the Duke of Burgundy, which, in the suspicious condition of men's minds, easily brought into the foreground thoughts of vengeance which had only too good a ground for existence.

The other matter by which the Dauphin's government did much to awaken alarm and discontent was the arrest of the Duke of Brittany in 1420. For this, M. de Beaucourt can find little extenuation. He throws the blame on the President Louvet, and remarks:—

"Dans cette circonstance, comme dans beaucoup d'autres de la période qui va suivre, le Dauphin paraît avoir cédé à des influences funestes, auxquelles il était trop accessible, et qu'il subissait parfois avec une regrettable facilité."

M. de Beaucourt does not attempt to make of Charles an immaculate hero; it was only too natural that a youth of his age should be under the influence of an unscrupulous man such as was Louvet.

The most valuable part of M. de Beaucourt's present volume, viewed as a justification of the government of the Regent, are the chapters in which he surveys the diplomacy and administration during this period. The task

was difficult to constitute a government and to obtain allies. It is something that Charles succeeded in raising money, in introducing some sort of order, in dealing wisely with the provincial states, in securing the alliance of Scotland and Castile, and disarming the hostility of Pope Martin V. Everything had to be done; and the counsellors of Charles at least deserve the credit of doing fairly well a laborious and ungrateful work which was to be productive of results only in the future. History in the hands of M. de Beaucourt loses much of its picturesqueness as it loses its passion; but it gains the details of administrative capacity by which, rather than by striking actions, the fortunes of nations are determined.

We have spoken of M. de Beaucourt's merits; but we must add that his book has a few defects. It is by no means a model of clearness and arrangement. A book on such a scale needs an introduction to show the general situation of affairs as it appears to the author. M. de Beaucourt, however, follows only the order of his subject. He begins with the birth of Charles, and only speaks of the policy of the Duke of Burgundy when he comes to the murder of Montreuil; while the general position of France is not mentioned till chap. viii., which treats of the "Diplomacy of the Dauphin." We have to pick up gradually the author's general view of affairs, and find modifications here and there introduced. Moreover, M. de Beaucourt has confined his minute study, as well as his general sympathies, solely to his hero and to France. He makes no attempt to survey European affairs as a whole. He has no sympathy with Henry V., which is excusable in a French writer; but M. de Beaucourt has not even tried to understand his position. It is allowable to regard him as the foe of France, but it is at least desirable to form a view of his general policy. Moreover, it is instructive to see how M. de Beaucourt, while attacking the legendary account of Charles VII., repeats the legend about Henry V.: "C'était un prince âgé de vingt-et-un ans, adonné jusque-là à tous les excès et ayant fait parade des plus ridicules excentricités; mais, dès qu'il fut parvenu au trône, il désavoua les folies de sa jeunesse et se montra un homme nouveau." Similarly, M. de Beaucourt has no sympathy with the Emperor Sigismund; he looks on his endeavour to mediate between France and England in 1416 as simply a feint, and he does not consider the work of the Council of Constance as worthy of his attention. Yet it seems most probable that Sigismund was genuine in his desire for peace, and that Henry V. was willing to accept a truce till the Council had fulfilled its labours. France, as is too frequently the case in French history, regarded French interests as supreme, and would entertain no other considerations.

M. de Beaucourt's work has all the merits of a laborious monograph; it has also the defects inseparable from a too rigid attention to one particular aspect of a subject to the exclusion of everything else.

M. CREIGHTON.

SOME BOOKS ON INDIA.

The Finances and Public Works of India from 1869 to 1881. By Sir John Strachey and Gen. Strachey. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Englishmen in India are condemned not only to banishment from their families, but also to an almost complete ignorance of their services on the part of their countrymen at home. The history of Indian wars, narratives of travel in India, even a sketch of the native religions, may be made interesting; but it is beyond hope that anyone shall succeed in writing a popular account of the actual work of our Indian Administration. By most Englishmen, we fear, Sir John Strachey is known only as an unfortunate Finance Minister; and he is regarded probably as a creature of Lord Lytton. It is right that they should learn that he has been the virtual Prime Minister (at least as regards internal affairs) under two Viceroys; and that to him, together with his brother Richard, India owes more than half the administrative changes that have been effected since 1869. For, though both the Viceroys whose right-hand men they were ranked as conservatives, it is as radical reformers that the two Stracheys will ever be known in India. We need not here enquire into the advisability of all the measures they proposed (and what they proposed they usually succeeded in carrying into effect), nor into their general doctrines of administration. Suffice it to say that they devoted their energies to moulding the machinery of government to carry out what they believed to be right. The decentralisation of provincial finance, the systematic promotion of public works, the equalisation of the salt duties, are some of the measures they have seen carried into execution. Even as regards the abolition of the customs duties on cotton goods, the re-imposition of an income-tax, the adoption of a gold standard and of a metric system of weights and measures, it is probable that they are only in advance of their time. [This was written before the last Indian Budget.] The Stracheys have not always been popular in India, and it is certain that they never went out of their way to court popularity. Sir John, but a short time ago, was one of the best abused men in England. In this volume we have their justification, written by themselves. There is a good deal in it with which we cannot agree, both in statement of principles and in inference from facts. But if the government of India is to be regarded from the point of view of the efficiency of the central machine, we do not know where a more able exposition of that efficiency is to be found. Put at its highest, the position of the English in India is that of benevolent despots. We may be sure that intelligence went hand in hand with goodwill when the Stracheys had their way.

Thirty-eight Years in India. From Juganath to the Himalaya Mountains. By William Tayler. With a Hundred Illustrations by the Author. Vol. I. (W. H. Allen.) Mr. Tayler belongs to an older and a very different type of Anglo-Indian; and he has written a very different kind of book. He also has suffered under an imputation which we are very well disposed to believe unjust. But in the present volume we only find the premonitory foreshadowing of a wrong which finally drove him from the service. In Mr. Tayler's days the government was a despotism which doubtless meant to be kind, but did not always succeed in being wise. And Mr. Tayler's book faithfully represents his days. With him the natives form a background, like the crows, the mosquitoes, and the "tattoos," which lend themselves to pictorial description, but are only incidents in the real life of social gaiety and—we fear it must be added—official jobbery. He writes as an old Indian for

old Indians, just as his chief occupation seems to have been to draw caricatures or take a part in private theatricals to while away the monotony of Presidency and Mofussil life. We do not complain that such a book should be written; we only desire to characterise the type. The high spirits of the author, preserved to a ripe old age, do him infinite credit. We have derived much entertainment both from his anecdotes and from his illustrations, though we find ourselves unable to look at the position of the English in India with the same eyes. The following story is capital (pp. 189, 190):—

"It was the first day on which the train was to leave Burdwan, on, I imagine, an experimental trip. . . . The signal was given, and the doors opened; in the youths rushed, helter-skelter, till the principal carriage, a sort of saloon, was cram full, all standing up huddled together. . . . Suddenly a feeble melancholy voice was heard from the centre of the crowded mass; it cried out, in plaintive tone, 'Let us out! Let us out! We suffer inconvenience. Biting dogs are here!' And, true enough, a bulldog had got into the carriage, and, as the pressure increased, was taking liberties with the uncovered calves of the native crowd."

Ashé Pyee, the Superior Country; or, the Great Attractions of Burmah to British Enterprise and Commerce. By Col. W. F. B. Laurie. (W. H. Allen.) The author is, we believe, a retired member of the Madras Artillery, who served through the second Burmese War. The enthusiasm of Lord Dalhousie is still upon him; and, like that great Governor-General, he tempers his faith in annexation only by a greater faith in the beneficence of British rule. Perhaps no country in the world has advanced so rapidly in the externals of prosperity in the last quarter of a century as British Burmah. But to draw any analogy from this as regards Upper Burmah, which is still independent, would be like arguing from Bengal to Assam, from the Punjab to Afghanistan. The trade route into China via Bhamo and Yunnan has always seemed to us one of the greatest delusions of modern times. Col. Laurie appears to cherish the idea that the hill tribes of Shan race will before long come and throw themselves upon British protection. Can he find a single instance of such a step in the whole history of the British in India? The Coorgs are not a case in point, for they fought first. We have confined ourselves to commenting upon some of the topics suggested by this book, in preference to commenting upon the style and arrangement. These it would be easy to criticise, but the manifest sincerity of the writer has driven away the words that came to our pen. Burmah is his first love; literary composition is a later acquired art by which he seeks to advertise the world of her charms.

The Military History of the Madras Engineers and Pioneers. From 1743 up to the Present Time. Compiled by Major H. M. Vibart. Vol. I. (W. H. Allen.) Of this book we regret that we can say nothing favourable. Regimental histories cannot be expected to be interesting, but we have never come across one so absolutely unreadable as this. It is not so much a history as a chronicle of petty facts, arranged in short sentences throughout 600 pages. The Madras Engineers are (or were) a distinguished corps, though it is possible that history will make most of the irrigation works carried out by some of the members. They took part not only in the wars of the South from the earliest time, but also in several foreign expeditions. These wars have often been told before, nor are they particularly interesting. Major Vibart has decided to tell them all over again, with special reference to the part played by the

Engineers. He has produced a book which no human being could read for its own sake, and which must remain useless for reference until the Index that, we trust, the second volume will bring. For our own part, we have derived most instruction from the nominal lists of officers in Appendices I. and II. If Major Vibart had contented himself with these, and merely stated the facts about their services, without attempting a general military history, he might have produced a book of real value. Whether the maps are new or not we cannot say. Their source ought to have been indicated.

Indo-Aryans: Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediaeval History. By Rájendralála Mitra. In 2 vols. (Calcutta: Newman; London: Stanford.) Mr. Rájendralála Mitra's position among Oriental scholars is assured. He combines the hereditary traditions and local knowledge of a native with the enquiring spirit and fairness of mind of a Western professor. To say that he stands on the same level with the greatest Englishmen or Germans would not be true; nor would it be true to say that his literary style does not betray the foreigner. But in both respects we are bound to recognise his extraordinary talents. He has here collected a number of essays, written at various dates, chiefly from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Into his controversy with Mr. Fergusson about the origin of Indian architecture we do not propose to enter. There is hardly a third man living who would care to mediate between the two. Nor have we the knowledge to criticise his papers upon Sanskrit and the derivative dialects. Perhaps the articles most generally interesting, and most characteristic of the author's literary power, are those in which he reconstructs the social life of the primitive Aryans of Upper India, and tells us how they ate beef, drank intoxicating liquors, and practised human sacrifice. For ourselves, we have been most struck with the essay on the Pala and Sena Dynasties of Bengal, which is a model of close reasoning from scanty data about a subject which has hitherto had very little consideration. The early history of Bengal yet remains to be deciphered.

A Political and General History of the District of Tinnevely. From the Earliest Period to its Cession to the English Government in 1801. By Bishop Caldwell. (Madras: Government Press.) The missionary bishop of Southern India and the grammarian of the Dravidian languages has here added to his services by writing a short history of that tract of country where he lived long, and where his name will ever be held in remembrance. Tinnevely is the southernmost district of British India, for Cape Comorin—the extreme point of the peninsula—happens to lie within the native State of Travancore. Strictly speaking, it has no history of its own, though it contains several historic sites. Like the departments of France, many of the Indian *zilas* or administrative districts owe their origin and their boundaries only to the accident of official requirements. Historically, Tinnevely is a portion of the great kingdom whose rulers had their capital at Madura from primitive times. The story of the early Rajas of Pandya and of the later dynasty of Nayaks has never yet been written. All Bishop Caldwell has attempted to do is to describe some of the events that can be localised within the existing limits of Tinnevely. As everywhere in the East, these events centre round a sacred river—the Tamraparni—which is the one source of irrigation, and therefore of life. Near the mouth of this river is a site which the Bishop identifies with the Kolkhoi of Greek geographers. From this sea-port, he

suggests, came the Tamil names for Indian products that are found both in the Hebrew Bible and in Greek. Along the coast facing Ceylon there used to be an important pearl-fishery. In modern times, there is nothing to tell of Tinnevely beyond the self-denying labours of Jesuit and Protestant missionaries, and the sharp guerilla fighting in the polegar wars at the close of the last century. In no other part of India did the English encounter such fierce opposition from the tillers of the soil. We have heard that Bishop Caldwell's acquaintance with Sanskrit is not at first hand, and that his informants are not always trustworthy; but that he is inspired at any rate with the catholic spirit by which alone our knowledge of things Indian can be advanced is evident from the following quotation:—

"The study of the history, ancient literature, and archaeology of the country will never reach anything like completeness of development or realise results of national importance till it is systematically undertaken by educated natives. Learned natives of Calcutta and Bombay, trained in European modes of thought, and vying with Europeans in zeal for historical accuracy, have already made a promising beginning in this department of research. I trust that the native scholars of the south will resolve that they will [shall?] not be left behind in the race."

The book has a good Index, but sadly lacks a map.

Handbook of the Collection Illustrative of the Wild Silks of India in the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum. With a Catalogue of the Collection and Numerous Illustrations. By Thomas Wardle. (Eyre and Spottiswoode.) We have carefully read this Handbook, and we have examined with its aid the collection of "wild silks" at South Kensington which it illustrates. While admitting that the years of attention that Mr. Wardle has devoted to the subject deserve the highest praise, we are constrained to say that we do not believe in the commercial success of his enterprise. The story of British capital in India is chequered with many failures; and of these failures silk is one. At the present time India annually imports more raw silk from China than she exports to foreign countries. All credit to Major Coussemaker, of Poonah, and to others who are striving to encourage the culture of the wild silkworm. But, apart from other considerations, the example of the lac industry is enough to show that jungle products cannot be fostered. For certain subordinate purposes—such as the plush which Mr. Wardle writes about—*tassar* waste may continue to be used; but we cannot convince ourselves that it will ever grow into an important article of trade. The future of Indian commerce lies in the development of her raw products of agriculture—her cotton, jute, oil-seeds, rice, and wheat.

Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted. By Sir Charles Trevelyan. (Longmans.) Though but a pamphlet, this deserves some words of notice as illustrating a certain old-fashioned view about the people of India which we are surprised to find entertained by such a man as the writer. The main substance is a reprint of an article on Thuggism, contributed more than forty years ago to the *Edinburgh*, and still well worth reading. But the point of the whole lies in an introductory paper, delivered the other day as a lecture at Newcastle, which identifies the religion of all Hindus with Thuggism, and then proceeds to expatiate upon the comparative superiority of English Christianity. Can this be the most valuable lesson Sir Charles Trevelyan learned from his large Indian experience? Bishop Caldwell could teach him better.

JAS. S. COTTON.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. SKEAT will publish shortly, with the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, the Gospel of St. Mark in Moeso-Gothic, with outlines of Moeso-Gothic Grammar and a Glossary.

It is stated that Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, cousin of Prince Christian, who died on last Christmas Day, has bequeathed the greater part of his valuable library of Oriental books and MSS. to the University of Cambridge. Prince Frederic took a great interest in India, which he visited three times. Under the *nom de guerre* of "Onomander," he published an account of his travels in 1859—*Altes und Neues aus den Landern des Ostens* (Hamburg). In 1880 appeared the first volume of a History of Akbar, upon which he had been long engaged—*Kaiser Akbar: ein Versuch über die Geschichte Indiens im sechzehnten Jahrhundert* (Leiden: Brill). On this occasion he used the name of "Graf F. A. von Noer," which title had been conferred upon him by the King of Prussia.

PROF. SKEAT'S Preface to Dr. R. Morris's *Specimens of Early English*, part i., "Old English Homilies" to "King Horn," A.D. 1150-1300, is now all in type, and the book—of which the new edition has been so long expected—ought to be out in a fortnight or so.

THE most noteworthy event of the Ouvry sale, at which a number of English poetical and dramatic rarities, mostly in poor condition, were disposed of, was the competition for the first and third Shakespeares, both of which fell to Mr. Quaritch at prices which clearly show that copies of the Folios will rise in time to a fabulous value. The set of Quarto reprints (by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips) was acquired by the same purchaser for £176.

MRS. HAWES is writing an article on Chaucer for *Belgravia*. She has been to the Record Office to see the Customs rolls passed "per visum et testimonium Ealfridi Chaucer, Contratulatoris," and the other documents and seals there relating to the poet, under Mr. Walford D. Selby's charge.

The Russian Empire: its Origin and Development, by S. B. Boulton, is the title of the new volume of "Cassell's Popular Library," to be issued on the 25th inst. The work will be furnished with an historical map of the Russian empire from Ivan the Great, showing the successive enlargements of the empire to the present time.

A COMPANION volume to *From Log Cabin to White House*, by W. M. Thayer, will be speedily issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, entitled *The Pioneer Boy, and how he became President: the Story of the Life of Abraham Lincoln*. The same firm will also publish in a few days a new work by the same author, entitled *Tact, Push, and Principle: a Book for those who wish to Succeed in Life*.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK will shortly contribute to *Harper's Magazine* a paper on "West Highland Folk."

A NEW volume of Messrs. Sonnenschein's "Library of the Fairy Tales of All Nations" has been published this day, *Hiawatha, and other Legends of the Wigwams of the Red American Indians*, edited by Mr. Cornelius Williams. The next volume, to appear on April 15, is the new edition of the late Mr. Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends and Traditions of Ireland*, by Mr. Thomas Wright.

Faith, Hope, and Charity is the title of a new novel by Anna Lisle, the author of *Self and Self-Sacrifice*, &c., which will be published shortly by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons.

MR. WALTER RYE is engaged on an article, "Amy Robsart's Murder: the Case for the Prosecution," in answer to Canon Jackson.

ON March 30, the Académie française constituted its bureau for the current quarter. M. A. Mézières, the author of *Shakespeare et ses Contemporains* (which has just reached a third edition), was elected director; and M. Sully-Prudhomme, the newest and also youngest member, chancellor. It will fall to M. Mézières to prepare the annual report upon the *prix de vertu*. The reception of M. Pasteur, in the room of Littré, has been fixed for April 27. As we have before stated, M. Pasteur will be received by M. Renan.

MR. ERNEST RADFORD will shortly publish a volume containing translations from Heine, and other verses.

AT the late session of the Historische Verein of the city of St. Gallen, Dr. H. Wartmann laid before the members the third volume of the *St. Gallen Urkundenbuch*. It contains the documents of the years 920-1360 inclusive.

IT was announced some time since that MM. Erckmann-Chatrian were about to write a new romance under the title *Le Blocus de Huningen*; they visited Huningen, and collected much material in Basel and the Swiss borders of Elsass. Their secretary now informs the *Basler Nachrichten* that they have given up the plan. A complete German translation of their romances, under the editorship of Ludwig Pfau, is advertised by Rieger, of Stuttgart.

THE following are the lecture arrangements of the Royal Institution after Easter:—Mr. E. B. Tylor, four lectures on the "History of Customs and Beliefs," on Tuesdays, April 18 to May 9; Prof. A. Ganges, four lectures on "Digestion," on Tuesdays, May 16 to June 6; Prof. Dewar, eight lectures on the "Chemical and Physical Properties of the Metals," on Thursdays, April 20 to June 8; Mr. F. Pollock, four lectures on the "History of the Science of Politics," on Saturdays, April 22 to May 13; and Prof. D. Masson, on "Poetry and its Literary Forms," on Saturdays, May 20 to June 10. The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 21, when Prof. Dewar will give a discourse on the experimental researches of Henri St. Claire Deville.

THE Rev. Dr. Geikie's new volume of *Hours with the Bible* (from Rehoboam to Hezekiah, with the Contemporary Prophets), will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton next week.

M. F. VIEWEG has undertaken the publication of a "Mediaeval French Library" under the superintendence of MM. Gaston Paris and Paul Meyer. The first volume is part i. of a collection of French Motets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, edited by M. Gaston Raynaud, with a study on Music in the Age of St. Louis by M. H. Lavoix fils. The second volume is in the press, to be followed by *Alexandre le Grand*, edited by M. P. Meyer, and *Le Pautier de Metz*, edited by M. J. Bonnardot.

THE valuable library of the late Prof. Bruhns, Director of the Leipzig Observatory, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Weiss and Shack, of Leipzig. A catalogue will probably be issued shortly.

THE firm of Henninger Bros., of Heilbronn, are about to publish a German dictionary, under the title *Orthographisch-orthoeptisches Wörterbuch*, which will give all German words in general use in the usual spelling, and also in a strictly phonetic spelling, which latter will show the correct pronunciation as observed on the stage, &c. The work will be edited by Dr. W. Viator.

MESSRS. HACHETTE have just published, in their "Library of the Best Foreign Authors,"

a translation, by M^{de}. Letorsay, of Miss Austen's *Persuasion*.

M. L. CONQUET, 5 Rue Drouot, Paris, announces for speedy publication, by subscription, *La Chanson des nouveaux Epoux*, by M^{de}. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber), illustrated with a portrait by Burney, and ten etchings from large compositions by Constant, Doré, Detaille, Laurens, Le Matte, Le Roux, Le-feuvre, Morot, Munkacsy, and Toudouze. The etchers have been in each case selected by the artists themselves, and the engraving has been executed under the superintendence of M. Laguillermie.

M. ERNEST RENAN's long-promised work—*L'Ecclesiaste traduit de l'Hébreu, avec une Etude sur l'Age et le Caractère du Livre*—has recently been published by M. Calmann Lévy.

AN association has been formed at Dusseldorf, in Rhenish Prussia, which has for its objects the diminution of the number of school-hours and the introduction of English outdoor games.

THE King of Italy has presented Gen. di Cesnola with a superb gold medal of honour, bearing on its obverse side the royal effigy in relief, and on its reverse side the following inscription:—"To General Count Louis Palma di Cesnola, Discoverer and Illustrator of the Cypriote Antiquities." The medal was designed by Signor Speranza, is two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter, and weighs four-and-three-quarter ounces. In the official letter of presentation, it is expressly stated by the Prime Minister that the King has caused this testimonial to be designed and executed in recognition of "the honour and lustre" which Italy, his native country, has derived from Gen. di Cesnola's efforts "in the field of science as well as in the battle-field."

A TRANSLATION.

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD.

(From the English of Cynewulf.)

Lo, I will tell of the best of dreams, which I dream'd at deep midnight,
When men were lying at rest; meseem'd I saw the blessed Tree,
The loveliest Tree, the Tree most good, uplift and girt with light,
And flooded with gold; and precious gems at its foot were fair to see,
And five bright stones on the shoulder-span alone out full gloriously.
All the fair angels of the Lord gazing beheld it there;
'Twas not the rood of the sin-steeped man, the cross of the ill-doer,
But holy spirits lookt thereon, and men of mortal breath,
And all this mighty universe; and the rood of victory
Was blessed, and I was deep-defil'd, sin-wounded unto death.
Bedeckt with royal weeds I saw it shine full splendidly,
And jewels of uncounted cost blaz'd on the wondrous Tree.
Yet, thro' the sheen of gold I saw the mourners' bitter woe,
The blood ooz'd out on the right side first for the strife of long ago:
Stricken and smitten with grief was I, afraid for that lovely sight:
I saw the beacon set up on high, rich-rob'd in royal blue,
Anon all wet, defil'd with blood, anon with gold most bright:
Long, while I lay, laden with grief, beheld the Saviour's Tree,
Until I heard the Blessed speak; these words it spake to me.

"It was long ago, I mind it yet, I was hewn in the heart of the wood,
"I was cut away from my standing-place; the strong fees took me there,
"And brought me for a sight and show, ordain'd me when I stood
"To lift their evil-doers up, their law-breakers to bear.
"They bare me on their shoulders strong, upon a hill they set,
"And made me fast, a many foes; then saw I mankind's Lord
"With mighty courage hasten Him to mount on me, and yet
"Tho' all earth shook, I durst not bend or break without His word;
"Firm must I stand, nor fall and crush the gazing foes abhor'd.
"Then the young Hero made Him dight, the Mighty God was He,
"Steadfast and very stout of heart, mounted the shameful tree;
"Strong-soul'd, in sight of many there, mankind He fain would free.
"I trembled sore when He clapt me round, yet durst not bow or bend,
"I must not fall upon the earth, but stand fast to the end.
"A rood I stood, and lifted up the great King, Lord of Heaven;
"I durst not stoop; they pierced me thro' with dark nails sharply driven,
"The wounds are plain to see here yet, the open wounds that yawn,
"Yet nothing nowise durst I do of scathe to any one.
"They put us both to shame, us twain; I was bedrencht in blood
"Shed from the spartorn heart of Him, when His Soul was gone to God.
"Oh, grievous was my cruel fate on the hillside that day;
"I saw the mighty God of Hosts stretcht out in dreadful wise;
"The darkness veil'd its Maker's corpse with clouds, the shades did weigh
"The bright light down with evil weight all wan beneath the skies.
"Then did the whole creation weep and the King's death bemoan.
"Christ was upon the rood. Then came where He did hang alone
"Those noble ones; I saw it all; afflicted sore was I,
"Yet bow'd me to their faithful hands humbly with courage high.
"They lifted up the Almighty God after that torment dread;
"They left me standing, drencht with gore, with arrows sore wounded;
"They laid down the limb-weary One, and stood about His head,
"Gaz'd on Heaven's Lord who, weary now after the Mighty fight,
"Rested Him there a little while. Then, in the murderers' sight,
"The men began to make His tomb, of white stone carv'd it fair,
"And laid the Lord of Victory within the sepulchre.
"Then sang they sorrow-songs for Him, mourners at eventide,
"When, weary, they were fain to go from the great Prince's side:
"There did the mighty Lord of Hosts with never a host abide.
"Yet for a space we stood there still, weeping full bitterly;
"The sound of the warrior's voice went up; chill wail that fair Body;
"Then did they tell us to the earth: Oh, awesome fate to dree!
"In the deep pit they buried us; yet the Lord's servants, they
"Who are His friends, have joy'd in me, and made me fair to-day,
"With silver and with gold adorn'd, and beautiful array.

"Now may'st thou hear the tale, O man. O life and dear, the tale
 "Of that sore sorrow I have borne, sore sorrow and bitter hale;
 "But the time is come that, far and wide, they honour me alway,
 "Men, and the whole great universe, and at this beacon pray.
 "On me God's Son His anguish took, so, glorious, towering free,
 "I stand 'neath heaven, a healing made for whoso honoureth me.
 "Once I was sorest pine and shame, sharpest and bitterest then
 "Ere I had open'd life's true way unto the sons of men."

E. H. HICKEY.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE April number of the *Cornhill* is full of excellent articles. R. L. S. is almost too brilliant and vivacious in his character-sketches entitled "Talk and Talkers." G. A. continues his defence of British and Roman antiquity in English history against the exclusively Teutonic view of Messrs. Freeman and Green. In an article on "Casters and Chesters," he gives us in an easy way a great deal of interesting information on local etymology. A Neapolitan sketch—"Peppiniello"—draws with sympathetic realism a picture of the life of a street-boy in the city of the *lazzaroni*; the darker side is admirably indicated by touches of genuine pathos. The "Rambles among Books" have extended to the State Trials, from which judicious extracts are made to illustrate the life of the past. Under the title "A Port of the Past," we have a pleasant account of an expedition to Ostia, and the fate of that once famous place in the Middle Ages. Mr. R. A. Proctor consoles the timorous about "The World's End," and does his best to dispel their fears of a comet. A poem by Mr. Gosse, "The Church by the Sea," draws a moral from Erasmus's visit to Walsingham; the moral, however, seems to be tacked on for the sake of the poem. A new story is begun by an anonymous, and apparently a new, writer; "No New Thing" is certainly written with vigour; but we wish that bishops and deans and cathedral cities could be banished from fiction for a few years.

Macmillan's Magazine has also some good articles. The best is by Mr. C. E. Turner on "Tourgenieff's Novels as interpreting the Political Movement in Russia." Mr. Stuart-Glennie contributes what he calls "Traditional and Personal Memorials" of James and John Stuart Mill. The personal memorials are scanty compared with the traditional; and we scarcely want an account of the history of Avignon à propos of J. S. Mill. Lady Harberton advocates with good sense and moderation the cause of "Rational Dress Reform." Her reply to the ladies' argument, "The men won't like it," is much to be commended; she delicately insinuates that, if they surveyed the various fashions which have prevailed during the present century, they might justly conclude that the men had admired them in spite of, not in consequence of, their dress. A contribution to the history of the future, "The Story of the Channel Tunnel, told by our Grandchildren," is greatly to be commended for its very ingenious account of the Tunnel's fate. We will not spoil its interest by any indication.

We doubt whether the bitterest enemy of the *Bibliographer*—if it have any enemies—could accuse it of being unreadable. We are sometimes almost inclined to complain that it is possibly a little too readable; but the charge is not a very serious one, and we must admit that this magazine is, as a rule, peculiarly successful in giving us at once matter of

scientific value and of general interest. Mr. Pocock, on the Bishops' Bible, and Mr. W. M. Conway, on the Wood-cutters of the Netherlands, have given us really valuable contributions to bibliography; and the editor does well in recalling the attention of literary men to Prof. Arber's Transcripts of the Registers of the Stationers' Company, which constitute the greatest of that indefatigable scholar's many claims to the gratitude of all lovers of English literature. Mr. M. H. Towry's note on Spenser's Twenty Lost Works is enough to make the mouths of all haunters of old book-stalls and little-frequented libraries to water. But the gem of the April number is undoubtedly the inedited letter of Christopher Plantin, communicated by Mr. W. H. James Weale, wherein the great Antwerp printer gives an account of his four daughters, their childhood and bringing up. What wonder that Marguerite, the eldest girl, who had been reading proofs in all manner of languages when she ought to have been at play in the nursery, contracted at the age of twelve "une débilité de vue telle qu'impossible luy eust esté de voir escrire deux ou trois lignes continuelles"? The letter leaves a strong impression of the self-respect, strength of character, and professional judgment and rectitude of the founder of the great printing-house whose history of 300 years closed only the other day.

THE *Revue historique* has an interesting document published by M. Livret in an article on "Le Père Malgrida." Malgrida was a Jesuit, who was put to death on the charge of complicity in a conspiracy against the life of King Joseph I. of Portugal in 1758. He was kept three years in prison, and the justice of his sentence has been doubted by some writers. M. Livret discusses the matter impartially; but an appendix to his article publishes an interesting Latin poem—"Loyolium circa facinus in regis Lusitanie vitam pie conceptum vindiciæ"—from the Jesuit archives at St-Omer. The poem is an apology for regicide, and is interesting whether it be regarded as an impression of the opinions of the Jesuits or as a satire upon them. Besides this, the *Revue* has an article by M. Sorel on "Le Comité du Salut public et la Question de la Rive gauche du Rhin en 1795," which is a careful study of diplomatic history. M. Stern continues his valuable contribution to bibliography by an account of the works relative to the history of the Reformation which have been published in Germany during the last few years.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- AURE, Th. La Martinique: son Présent et son Avenir. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 3 fr. 50 c.
 BENTON, Th. Littérature et Mœurs Étrangères. Paris: C. Lévy. 7 fr.
 BORCH, C. de. De la Propriété privée ennemie sous Pavillon ennemi. Paris: Pedone Lauriel. 15 fr.
 BOINETTE, A. Le Portugal, Histoire, Géographie, Commerce, Agriculture; le Brésil. Bar-le-Duc: Contant-Laguerre.
 CARMEN SYLVA. Jehova. Leipzig: Friedrich. 2 M. 50 Pf.
 DANKÓ, J. Albrecht Dürer's Schmerzensmann. Budapest: Kilián. 1 M.
 DAVID, E., et M. LUSSEY. Histoire de la Notation musicale depuis ses Origines. Paris: C. Lévy.
 DEMÉNIEX, E. La Sculpture et les Sculpteurs français du XII^e au XIX^e Siècle. Coesvoix (1640-1720). Paris: Nadaud. 3 fr.
 GARNIER, E. Histoire de la Céramique, Poteries, Faïences et Porcelaines chez tous les Peuples depuis les Temps les plus anciens jusqu'à nos Jours. Tours: Maine.
 GUILLOU, F. Étude historique et biographique sur Guillaume de Lorris, d'après des Documents inédits. Paris: Dumoulin.
 HAGEN, H. Friedrich Fröbel im Kampf um den Kindergarten. Leipzig: Fintel. 2 M. 50 Pf.
 HELLENBACH, L. B. Die Magie der Zahlen als Grundlage aller Mannigfaltigkeit u. das scheinbare Fatum. Leipzig: Metz. 4 M.
 HELLWAG, W. Die Gotthardbahn. Mein Conflict m. der Verwaltung. Basel: Schwabe. 6 M. 40 Pf.
 IWANOFF, A. Darstellungen aus der Heiligen Geschichte. Hilarienlässe Entwürfe. 4. Lfg. Berlin: Asher. 80 M.
 JELLINEK, G. Die Lehre v. den Staatenverbindungen. Wien: Holder. 7 M. 20 Pf.

- LACROIX, P. Le Temple, la Place royale et le Marais. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 30 fr.
 LIEBHAFER-BIBLIOTHEK alter Illustrationen in Facsimile-Reproduction. 5. Bdchn. V. Solis' Wappenbuchlein. Nürnberg bei V. Solis 1555. München: Hirth. 5 M.
 MÉMOIRES de M. Claude. T. 6. Paris: Rouff. 3 fr. 50 c.
 RENAN, E. Qu'est-ce qu'une Nation? Paris: C. Lévy. 1 fr.
 SCHÖDER, J. J. W. Hines. Sein Leben u. seine Werke. Leipzig: Friedrich. 5 M.
 WITKOWSKI, G. J. Anecdotes médicales, Bon Mots, Pensées et Maximes, Chansons, Epigrammes, etc. Paris: Marpon & Flammarion.

THEOLOGY.

- LIPPERT, J. Christenthum, Volksglaube u. Volksbrauch, Geschichtliche Entwicklg. ihres Vorstellungsinhaltes. Berlin: Hofmann. 10 M.
 VOKLTER, D. Die Entstehung der Apokalypse. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Urchristenthums. Freiburg-i-Br.: Mohr. 2 M.

HISTORY.

- CHAPELLIER, J. C., et G. GLEY. Documents rares ou inédits de l'Histoire des Vosges. T. 7. Paris: Dumoulin.
 DRYAD BRY, A. État Militaire ottoman depuis la Fondation de l'Empire jusqu'à nos Jours. Traduit du Turc par G. Macridès. T. 1. Le Corps des Janissaires depuis sa Création jusqu'à sa Suppression. Constantinople: Loretz & Kell. 16 fr.
 ENGELHARDT, E. La Turquie et le Tanzimat; ou, Histoire des Réformes dans l'Empire ottoman depuis 1826 jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Cotillon. 5 fr.
 ENGELHARDT, E. Studien üb. das Verpflegungswesen v. Rom u. Constantinopel in der späteren Kaiserzeit. Dorpat: Karow. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 MONUMENTA mediæ ævi historica res gestas Poloniae illustrantia. Vol. VI. Codex epistolaris Vitoldi magni ducis Lithuaniae. 1376-1430. Krakau: Friedlein. 36 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BEITRÄGE zur Kenntnis d. russischen Reiches u. der angrenzenden Länder Asiens. 2. Folge. Hrg. v. G. v. Helmersen u. L. v. Schrenck. 4. Bd. St. Petersburg. 3a.
 DOASSANS et PATOUILLARD. Les Champignons figurés et deséchés. Paris: V. Fr. Henry. 30 fr.
 ENGELHARDT, H. Ueb. die fossilen Pflanzen d. Silurwasser-sandstein v. Grasse. Leipzig: Engelmann. 13 M.
 FEDTSCHENKO, A. Reise in Turkestan. III. Botanik. 2. Thl. Descriptions plantarum novarum rariorumque a O. Fedtschenko in Turkestan nec non in Kokania lectarum auctore E. Regel. Berlin: Friedländer. 4 M.
 HULT, C. E. A. Carl v. Linné als Arzt u. seine Bedeutung f. die medicinale Wissenschaft. Leipzig: Engelmann. 2 M.
 LINDBERG, S. O. Musci Scandinavici in systemate novo naturali dispositi. Berlin: Friedländer. 1 M. 60 Pf.
 PELZELN, A. V. Bericht üb. die Leistungen in der Naturgeschichte der Vögel während d. J. 1880. Berlin: Nicolai. 3 M.
 WEINLAND, D. F. Ueb. die in Meteoriten entdeckten Thierreste. Esslingen: Fröhner. 2 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- ANSPACH, E. De Bacchidum Plautinae retractions scenica. Bonn: Nolte. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 FORESTIER, R. De Aristotelis quae feruntur physiognomica recensendis. Kiel: Universitäts-Buchhandlung. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 HAUMONTÉ, J. D., PARISOT et L. ADAM. Grammaire et Vocabulaire de la Langue Taena avec Textes traduits et commentés. Paris: Maisonneuve. 15 fr.
 INSCRIPTIONES graecae antiquissimae praeter Atticas in Attica repertas. Ed. H. Roehl. Berlin: Reimer. 16 M.
 LATTES, M. Nuovo Saggio di Giunte e Correzioni al Lessico talmudico (Levy-Fleischer). Milano: Hoepli. 7 fr.
 SPIEGEL, F. Vergleichende Grammatik der altiranischen Sprachen. Leipzig: Engelmann. 14 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN ITALY.

London: April 3, 1882.

An eloquent appeal has just been addressed by the Cav. Tito Paravicini, a distinguished Milanese antiquary, to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for support and assistance in his struggles against the many acts of wanton destruction now being perpetrated in Italy.

The fine old mediaeval towers on each side of the Porta Ticinese in Milan have been pulled down. The high altar of S. Ambrogio, to which belongs the magnificent Paliotto d' Oro, the work of a ninth-century jeweller, has been moved from its original position; and it is now proposed to pull down the fine columned portico which was added by Bramante on to the north side of S. Ambrogio—the object being to rebuild the whole of the northern facade in the style of the ninth century. Perhaps the saddest item in the Cav. Paravicini's list of destruction, accomplished and threatened, is the fact that Signor Colla, a Milanese architect, has received

a gold medal for his scheme 'of reconstructing the entire outside of S. Maria delle Grazie in new stone-work which is to take the place of the fine red brick and delicate terra-cotta which give to this old monastic church its great charm. The church of S. Babila has been pulled down, and nothing but its plan preserved. S. Maurizio, S. Maria Incoronata, and S. Calimero are now threatened. S. Giovanni in Conca, one of the earliest and most interesting churches of Milan, is being pulled down. In Pavia and its neighbourhood a rapid destruction of old buildings is being carried on. The fine early Lombardic church of S. Pietro in Ciel d' Oro is being rebuilt, with a façade of entirely new design. Frescoes have been white-washed over, and a fine old mosaic pavement of terra-cotta has been replaced by a new one, in the Certosa near Pavia. These are a few samples out of the long list of acts of destruction perpetrated in and near Milan during the past year, or threatened in the future.

The Cav. Paravicini complains that his attempts to save works of art in Italy from destruction or falsification bring down upon him only ridicule and abuse from his fellow-countrymen; he appeals, therefore, to the English nation to assist him by making energetic protests against such deeds as these. It is to be hoped that his appeal will not be in vain.

J. HENRY MIDDLETON.

LOW SUNDAY OR WHITE SUNDAY.

Newton Abbot: March 31, 1882.

In Sir H. Ellis's edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. 271, 272, we have a brief article on "Low Sunday," taken from the *Literary Gazette*, in which we read:

"A curious volume of sermons, printed in 1652, is entitled '*The Christian Sodality* . . . by F. P.' The author, in his sermon for *White* or *Low Sunday*, the first Sunday after Easter, thus writes:—'*This day is called White or Low Sunday, because, in the primitive Church, those neophytes that on Easter-Eve were baptized and clad in white garments, did to-day put them off, with this admonition, that they were to keep within them a perpetual candour of spirit,*' &c."

The writer in the *Literary Gazette* then proceeds to criticise the paragraph of which the foregoing forms a part, and adds: "It may be, too, that the Sunday in question was never actually called *White*, but *Low Sunday*." Strange to say, the *Clavis Calendaria* does not give the alternative name of *White Sunday* when treating of *Low Sunday* (i. 316, third edition, 1815), but merely states that

"*Dominica in Albis* is also a further title of this Sunday, which took its origin from the chrisoms, or white robes, considered as emblems of innocence and purity, having been then laid aside, which had been placed upon those christened on Easter-eve."

Under *Whitsunday* (i. 376 *et seqq.*), however, it is remarked that this Sunday was called the Day of Pentecost, "a name it still retains, though its more common appellation is *Whit-Sunday*—*Dominica in Albis*—one of the ancient names, also, of *Low-Sunday*, as explained p. 316."

From the remarks which the same writer makes a little farther on, it is evident that the similarity in the names of *White*- and *Whit-sunday* has been the source of great confusion. I wish here to point out that I have just come across an interesting proof of the fact that the name *White Sunday* for *Low Sunday* must have once been a popular name, at any rate in Devonshire. A week ago, while walking from Chudleigh to Newton Abbot, I came across a number of full-blown flowers of the stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), and enquired of my

companion, a native of the place, if he knew any local name for them. He at once replied, "I have always heard them called *White Sundays*, or *Whit Sundays*." It was remarked that they came so long before *Whit Sunday* that they could hardly be named from that day, as the anachronism even in a season when flowers are very late in blossoming would be very considerable. Besides, the delicate white flowers, so like a pure chrisom, would admirably suit the explanation of the name of *White Sunday* as given by the author of the sermon already quoted. Yet in the alternative name of *Whit Sunday*, given by my friend as the name of the flower, we at once see where the difficulty of keeping the names of the two days distinct would creep in. This fact, however, seems to me to be certain, that the name of the flower points to *Low Sunday*, or *White Sunday*, and the white robes then put off by the neophytes; which naturally leads to one other conclusion—viz., that the name must at one time have been popular in these parts, in order that it might be impressed so indelibly upon a common wild flower. In my forthcoming work on *Flower Lore*, recently announced by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., I have collected a number of other facts of a similar nature, showing how such a study as that of plant-names may often teach us important historical facts. Perhaps other of your correspondents will be able to give the subject further illustration.

HILDERIC FRIEND.

SPANISH "-EZ."

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.: April 10, 1882.

Notwithstanding the reasons I have given in favour of Larramendi's excellent arguments supporting the Basque origin of Spanish *-ez*, Dr. Burnell persists in asserting (see *ACADEMY* of April 1, 1882) that I have stated no reasons, but have been simply satisfied with pronouncing (as if they were a *talisman*) the unproved statements and views of the learned Jesuit, who was a theologian. A theologian indeed he was, and an excellent scholar too; but this does not prevent him in the least from being at the same time the first Basque lexicographer and connoisseur or master of his native language. I can only, then, again invite Dr. Burnell to give his reasons against Larramendi's and mine, instead of introducing into the discussion on the origin of Spanish *-ez* other elements with which this origin has nothing whatever to do.

That Dr. Burnell infers, exclusively from Larramendi's views on the Basque origin of Spanish *-ez*, that anyone partaking these views must necessarily believe that all that Germany has done for science is reduced to nothing appears so evident to anyone who reads what Dr. Burnell has said on this question, the only one of which we are treating, that I can hardly believe in the possibility of finding any other but himself capable of seeing in my reply a forced construction. And, when he says that my estimate of Larramendi's Dictionary sweeps away everything done in respect of the Basque language in later times by German and other scholars, he only shows that, in his opinion, all that can be done in respect of a language is to be found in its Dictionary. I leave entirely to him the responsibility of this opinion.

That I do not quote from memory, contrary to what Dr. Burnell gratuitously supposes, is shown by my having scrupulously followed the old Spanish orthography of Larramendi's time; and, if I did not quote his passage relating to the Spanish origin of the preposition *de*, often used by Basques in their proper family names, this was because I considered it my duty not to speak of a subject having nothing to do with the Basque origin of Spanish *-ez*.

This silence of mine, however, will not be considered, I hope, by sober-minded philologists as a want of correctness in my quotation. But, as it seems that Dr. Burnell wishes to involve two different subjects in a discussion which at first related only to one, I shall avail myself of this occasion for saying to him that the Basques have always used, as they do now, *-ez*, with all their nouns indistinctly, but borrowed, in modern times, from the Spaniards a custom which was not their own; while the Spaniards, from the oldest times, when the Basque language was much more widely spread over the Peninsula, have kept the suffix *-ez* in patronymic names. This interchange between the two languages cannot surprise those who, far from being fantastic or crazy, know how to compare them critically. In fact, there are Spanish or other neo-Latin words which have replaced the original Basque, while the latter have ceased to be Basque and become Spanish. I shall only quote *zanahoria* or *axanoria*, the only words in this last-named language for "carrot," which are nothing else than Basque *zanaoria*, meaning also "carrot," and explained very naturally by *zan*, "root," *hori* or *ori*, "yellow," and *a*, "the," or "the yellow root;" while the Spanish word *pastinaca*, "a kind of carrot," and the Provençal *pastenarya*, "carrot," correspond to the Labourdian *pastanagre*, the usual name for the same root in this Basque dialect.

I shall conclude these remarks with a final and last observation, at least as far as I am concerned. It is once more to invite Dr. Burnell to become acquainted with Prof. d' Ovidio's criticism, as I suppose he does not expect his avowed ignorance of it is to be accepted as evidence in favour of the merits of Dr. von Reinhardtstoetner's Portuguese Grammar.

L.-L. BONAPARTE.

THE SATOR-AREPO CHARM.

St-Jean-de-Luz: March 28, 1882.

Dr. Reinhold Köhler, of Weimar, has kindly sent me an extract from the *Verhandlungen* of the Berliner anthropologischen Gesellschaft, containing a communication by him, on October 15, 1881, on the "Sator-Arepo-Formel," in which he traces its existence from Roman times, in various European countries, and also in Brazil, used as a curative charm in fever for men and cattle. The paper concludes with these words: "meines Erachtens bis jetzt weiter nichts feststeht, als dass Sator, Tenet, Opera und Rotas bekannte lateinische Wörter sind, Arepo dagegen nicht lateinisch und überhaupt noch nicht befriedigend gedeutet ist."

Yet it seems to me that an explanation is sufficiently simple. The charm is written as follows:—

S A T O R
A R E P O
T E N E T
O P E R A
R O T A S

Now, many of the magic charms are simply prayers read backwards. The underlying idea seems to have been this. If the prayer or formula, when read the usual way, pleased or propitiated the good powers, the contrary way of using it must please or propitiate the evil powers. The mediaeval witches used the Lord's Prayer thus; also some of the Doxologies and formulae of the Trinity, sometimes Arian or heretical ones. I cannot now give references, as I am away from all books except my own.

The key to the above formula lies in observing that Tenet reads the same from right to left as from left to right; therefore, in printing or writing, it was not necessary to repeat it; the other lines read alternately left to right, right to left, horizontally or perpendicularly. Arepo = Opera, Rotas = Sator,

I should suppose that originally the formula was used thus:—

S A T O R
O P E R A
T E N E T
T E N E T
A R E P O
R O T A S

to propitiate both good and evil powers, and bind them both to aid in the cure. Then it would soon be seen that Tenet is the same each way, and was not repeated; and, lastly, some cleverer magician discovered the quadruple acrostic as above, made by interchanging the second and fourth lines, and preserving the sense by reading from left to right and right to left alternately, either perpendicularly or horizontally.

If I may conjecture, I should imagine that the original was the burden of some ritual harvest-song of pagan Rome; which was afterwards adopted by Christians as a magic formula with regard to men as well as to cattle. The ritual and formulae of any past religion easily become the magic rites and incantations of its successor. An aged Roman Catholic priest told me that he himself in Devonshire, and his fellow-priests in Yorkshire, were frequently applied to for "magic water" to cure diseases of cattle, the applicants being Protestants, and meaning "the holy water." Through an equivocal use of "she" applied to a dying cow, a Yorkshire priest quitted in haste a dinner-table, rode ten miles over a moor on a winter's evening, to find himself ushered into a cowshed where lay the patient for whom his magic services had been sought by a Protestant farmer.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

"BEWRAY."

Oxford: April 2, 1882.

What is the parentage of this word, familiar to most of us, I suppose, as occurring in Matt. xxvi. 73 (A.V.), "thy speech bewrayeth thee;" in the Vulg., "loquela tua manifestum te facit;" in the Gr., ἡ λαλία σου ἐξηλόν σε ποιεῖ?

The common account of "bewray" is that it means "to disclose," but that its proper primary meaning is "to accuse," the verb being derived from the A.-S. *wreġan*, to accuse, with prefix *be-*. So the Dictionaries of Richardson, Wedgwood, Webster-Mahn, Skeat, and the editors B. Morris (Chaucer), Lumby (More's *Utopia*). As far as the form goes, this derivation appears to be unimpeachable. It is difficult, however, to be quite satisfied with it as an etymology, if we attach due importance to the difference of meaning of *bewray* and A.-S. *wreġan*. *Wreġan*, as well as its congeners, Gothic, Icelandic, German (see Skeat's Dict., s.v.), means "to accuse, slander, defame, betray, censure;" whereas *bewray* means simply "to disclose, discover." This is the invariable use of "bewray" in Shakespeare (see Schmidt). In Palsgrave we see the ordinary English use of the word:—"I bewray ones counsaile or his secretes. Je retraits. . . . I bewray, I utter or shewe ones counsaile. Je descouuers, je detecte, je diuulgue, je retrays."

So *wreġan* and its cognates seem to be always used in a bad sense, denoting slander and accusation, whereas "bewray" is morally colourless, and simply means "to uncover, to reveal."

May not the words *bewray* and *wreġan* be distinct in origin? An English scholar, in a talk with me lately, suggested that we have in *bewray* a derivative of A.-S. *wreōn* (*wriōn*, *wrihan*), tegere, celare, velare, with *be-* privative (as in *behead*), the modern form being influenced by *wreġan*. It may perhaps be somewhat against this view that *biwrihan* occurs in M.E. (see Stratmann) with the meaning "to cover," not "to uncover;" cf. also Grein (s.v.). But there are cases of the same prefix being used

before the same verb in more than one sense; compare A.-S. *be-bāgan*, (1) declinare, (2) circumire (Grein), where the prefix *be-* is (1) privative, (2) = circum. A. L. MAYHEW.

"SIB-BRED."

Tonbridge: March 30, 1882.

The appended advertisement was cut from the *Live Stock Journal* of the very day on which the first notice of Mr. Laurenson's comparison of certain Shetlandic words with the Moeso-Gothic of Ulphilas appeared in the *ACADEMY*. As the language of the advertisement will possibly be more obscure to some of your readers than that of Ulphilas, it may be well to explain that it relates to certain varieties of canaries which are bred by enthusiasts for exhibition at bird-shows. The term *sib-bred* means that the bird to which it is applied is the result of pairing together for many generations birds closely related to each other. The word probably comes from Durham or North Yorkshire, as the special qualities of the birds so described are believed to have been discovered by breeders in those districts.

W. O. HUGHES-HUGHES.

"I have six splendid evenly marked Muling Hens, *sib-bred*, 20s. each; also a nice lot Clear Yellow and Buff, *sib-bred*, 8s. each; and some of the best Goldfinches that can be got for muling, including one Cheverial; some grand Crested and Crested-bred cocks and hens; also a surplus lot for aviaries or cage-birds, or fosters, suitable for dealers; £6 for 20 pairs, or 8s. the single pair."

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY, April 11, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers.
WEDNESDAY, April 12, 8 p.m. Royal Microscopical.
THURSDAY, April 13, 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers.
FRIDAY, April 14, 8 p.m. New Shakespeare: "Shakespeare's Characters contrasted with those of Scott and George Eliot."

SCIENCE.

ELLIS'S EDITION OF THE "IBIS."

P. Ouidii Nasonis *Ibis* ex nouis codicibus edidit scholia uetera commentarium cum prolegomenis appendice indice addidit R. Ellis. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THOSE who, like myself, have long had the *Ibis* among their *legenda* will welcome Mr. Ellis's edition. Perhaps the *plenus lector*, with the usual ingratitude of repletion, may wish sometimes that Mr. Ellis had sown with "the hand rather than with the whole sack." But the most niggardly in commendation will not deny the importance of Mr. Ellis's contribution, and the probability of his remaining for a long time to come the editor of the *Ibis*. The quality of Mr. Ellis's work is now well known to scholars—his minute and many-sided learning, his frequent felicity in emendation, his almost miraculous industry. They are also acquainted with the occasional fits of weakness which make him, especially in a conflict of evidence, an unsafe or uncertain guide. Instead of collecting all his strength into a well-directed blow, and driving the nail home into the wood, Mr. Ellis is apt to apply to it a gentle and equable pressure from all points of the compass. He treats alternative explanations and emendations altogether too tenderly, forgetting that they are by nature cannibals, and that, like their originators—alas! too often—they live by preying upon their kind. Like good Father Aeneas in Virgil, though he cannot make all the

candidates victorious, he would gladly find a place and a prize for each. This habit makes less difference in the *Ibis*, as its student may be supposed capable of estimating the materials before him, and will not be sorry to see a commentary upon it turned into a repertory of various learning. Still, even here some judicious pruning would strengthen the book and give relief to the reader.

The editor's work has been conscientiously done from beginning to end. He has collated several new and not unimportant MSS., such as G in Trinity College Library, Cambridge; P at Cheltenham, and T at Tours; and he has also used the Gallic and British *Deflorationes*, and Conrad de Mure's *Repertorium Vocabulorum Exquisitorum*, 1273. He has given us the *Scholium in extenso*, with a full critical apparatus. In the *Prolegomena* he treats very amply of these and other preliminary questions, among which is the cause of Ovid's banishment, which he attributes to an adventure in the temple of Isis, and in favour of which he spins an ingenious web of argument—slight, it is true, but all tending to one point. The text is commented on in eighty-four pages of notes and an excursus of eighteen more; and a full *index verborum* completes the book. The critics who do not admire the *Ibis*—and, in spite of earlier anticipations, I am afraid that I am one—must marvel when they see its 320 inconsiderable couplets thus enshrined, and perhaps may be tempted to think of Pope's straws in amber—"The things we know are neither rich nor rare, But wonder how," &c. In spite of some tolerably vigorous rhetoric at the beginning, the *Ibis* is dull; and Niebuhr only told half the truth when he said, "There is not much poetry in it, but a good deal of wit." When it is amusing, it is only by its false sentiment and exaggerated language, as in the line about Empedocles,—"aut ut Trinacrius salias super ora Gigantis, which reminds us of "The cow jumped over the moon."

Its obscure and recondite imprecations do not seem to me to be the natural expression of the resentment of one who had been so deeply injured as Ovid. The writer himself is conscious that he is not writing in the usual Ovidian style, verses 57-60. Though it contains a good many of Ovid's phrases, its style and rhythm both lack the unmistakably Ovidian ring; and it is at least remarkable that there is no ancient reference to it earlier than Eutyches, who lived after Priscian. If not spurious, at least it is interpolated, and cannot have come from Ovid as it stands. First, there are numerous repetitions in it (Ellis, p. xlvi.), which have already been a stumbling-block to scholars. Besides these, there are some suspicious couplets. Thus, 557, 558—*utque duobus idem dictis modo* (the two first Glaucii mentioned) *nomen habenti* *praefocent aetnae* *Gnosia* (so we should read) *mella uiam*—can hardly be from Ovid. On 576 Mr. Ellis says himself: "*Argolicis pro* *Argiuis* quod uereor ut Latinum sit." So *Punicus* for *Poenus*, 282. In 508 the editors have tampered with the MS. reading *frigia* (Phrygia), which is necessary to agree with *pinus*, the possibility of the false quantity having never crossed their minds. The most remarkable case is 465, 466, where

the death of a Gothic king, Theodatus, mentioned in Procopius (Ellis, p. 53), must be referred to. And Alciatus's explanation of 517 as referring to the Sophist Peregrinus Proteus, satirised in Lucian, who burnt himself to death in A.D. 167, is, I believe, after all, correct (Ellis Exc., p. 183). Other passages, such as 131-34, 431-32, 623-26, are also open to suspicion. Still, whether it is by Ovid or not, the *Ibis* was, without doubt, composed in classical times, and by someone who possessed a very unusual knowledge of history and mythology; and, though scholars may not be attracted by its style, they will never be able to dispense with its learning.

To return to Mr. Ellis. His treatment of the materials furnished by the MSS. can only be properly estimated by referring to his book. While disposed to follow him in the main, I think that he sometimes gives too much weight to Conrad de Mure and too little to codex P. Thus, in 515, 516, *Astacidaeque modo, defixa cadauera trunco digna feris hominum sit caput esca tuum*, he reads *sunto* (Conr. *stuto*). But the obvious correction is *trunci*. Compare for the acc. Sil. 9. 400, *truncam lumina frontem*, and 569 *elusus guttur*. In 48, *uelitis* (P, Merkel) is clearly right, *militis* being a gloss. Among Mr. Ellis's restorations I must specially mention the neat emendation of 413, *quem mentis iustissima deuouet ira for meritis iustis mea etc.*, and *Dexiones*, 470, from G. I should prefer *Athenim*, 523, to his *Athenas*; and in 145 *nolim* (Merkel) is absolutely necessary, as the event is still possible. Mr. Ellis's examples for the imperfect prove nothing. As for the Commentary, it always gives us enough light, but sometimes too many cross-lights. Thus, on 291, "*utque parum mitis sed non impune Prometheus*," undoubtedly the correct reading, Mr. Ellis should have suppressed everything except the reference to Aeschylus. It is clearly to be explained by Prometheus's *αἰθαδία* (τέγγει γὰρ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μαλ' ὀλέσει κέρ' ἑταίρῃς, Prom. 1008), and the punishment which it brings down on him from Zeus.

I must now part from Mr. Ellis and his *Ibis*, which, I trust, will gain from scholars the recognition which it deserves. Perhaps he will turn his attention to the *Metamorphoses*. There is no English edition; and he would find the work congenial. If he does, I hope that he will induce his publishers to put it into a less exasperating binding.

J. P. POSTGATE.

SOME BOOKS ON PHILOSOPHY.

Der Optimismus als Weltanschauung und seine religiös ethische Bedeutung für die Gegenwart. Von Julius Duboc, Dr. Phil. (Williams and Norgate.) According to the author of the above work, the religious consciousness takes two directions; the one (practical) developing into a creed calculated to relieve the burden of life, and console human sorrow; the other (aesthetic) weaving an inner world of beauty, unrelated to sordid cares and needs. The anthropomorphic theology which is the fruit of the former tendency, it is alleged, is condemned by the unbiassed reason, but the brilliant colouring of reality due to the latter impulse may remain as the mind's permanent possession, even when the heaven of early belief has vanished into fable. To make good the assertion that the

glory has not vanished from the earth, notwithstanding the prevailing materialism, is, in brief, the object of the present work. Dr. Duboc, in fact, is not afraid to avow himself at once *atheist* and *mystical idealist*. While declining to leave the solid ground of experience, he is equally loth to starve the emotions of wonder and awe. The most comprehending grasp of science, he holds, leaves still a mystery unseized, and imagination will always demand untrammelled exercise, however strict the canons of positive truth. The first chapter is styled "The Shattering of the World Beyond," and is occupied with showing how the thoughts and interests of men in the present day are becoming ever more concentrated on life this side the grave, to the explicit or tacit ignoring of an ultra-mundane sphere. As a last expiring effort to retain faith in other-worldliness, Dr. Duboc cites the Spiritistic movement. While disapproving of the rough-and-ready logic of many impugnors of the Spiritist position (the attempt, for instance, to dispose of alleged facts by *a priori* argument), the author shows clearly the thinly veiled motive to the passionate embrace of this comforting creed by the unthinking supernaturalist. In the second section, "The Optimistic Interpretation of Existence," the Pessimistic creed, chiefly in the form presented by Dr. Eduard von Hartmann, is vigorously assailed, and the endeavour after happiness is characterised not only as a primordial impulse, but also as the sole sufficient foundation for social morals. Then follow some excellent reflections on life and death, under the heading "The Surrender of the Individual in the World Process," and a brief examination of "Conscience," with special reference to a thoroughgoing Optimism, closes the book. The author accordingly leaves untouched no problem of first-rate importance. His work will well repay perusal, being suggestive where not profound. His faith in human progress is so considerable as to lead him to deprecate all attempts to draw the portraits of our remote descendants. That the future will resemble the past is an unreliable axiom in the logic of historical inference.

Einfluss der englischen Philosophen seit Bacon auf die deutsche Philosophie des 18. Jahrhunderts. Von der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften mit einem Preise ausgezeichnete Untersuchung, von G. Zart, Dr. Phil. (Berlin: Ferd. Dümmler.) Dr. Zart shows himself, in this erudite volume, a highly appreciative student of our seventeenth- and eighteenth-century philosophers. At a time when some restless spirits at home are turning away with scorn from the unpretentious productions of their native country, and vaunting the vast superiority of certain alien growths, it is consolatory to find a member of the philosophic nation *par excellence* writing as follows:—"No foreign mode of thought has exercised so lasting, so stimulating, and varied an influence on the intellect of our nation as the English, and no other has so considerably furthered and enriched it both formally and materially. Add to this, that the English philosophy is more vast and impressive than that of modern Continental nations, because it has developed almost continuously, organically, and consequentially. There were undoubtedly experimentalists previously, but nowhere a theoretical system based on experience, and there never has been produced anywhere else an ethic or aesthetic on an empirical foundation."

Of all our writers Locke is especially instanced as the one who has done most to mould the reflective minds of Germany. "Altogether," says Dr. Zart,

"the influence of Locke in England, Germany, France, and America has been so vast that it can only be compared with that of Aristotle in the Middle Ages, or that of Kant on the German philosophy of the nineteenth century."

The writer reviews the speculative achievements of thinkers, both great and small, from Leibnitz to Kant, pointing out in each case the peculiar influence exercised by earlier or contemporary English thinkers. It will doubtless surprise most readers to find a considerable influence attributed to one writer who is probably merely a name to all but a few students of the present day—viz., Home.

Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution: a Critical Study. By J. Gould Schurman. (Williams and Norgate.) This is an able dissertation, printed by the Hibbert Trustees, being the fruit of the studies of one of its travelling scholars. Kant's *Practical Philosophy* and Mr. Spencer's *Data of Ethics* are examined in turn with considerable critical acuteness, and both are found incompetent to afford a scientific morality. Kant is pronounced right in his conception of the moral problem, but one-sided in his view of the moral nature of man in exalting the reason to a height which permitted no contact with the common human impulses; while Herbert Spencer is put out of court for misapprehending the cause to be tried; the modern evolutionists having superseded the formalism of Kant by a material treatment, which yields, perhaps, an applied sociology, but no genuine ethic. The present notice, whose end is served by calling the reader's attention to a carefully written book, allows no room for detailed criticism of this indolent of two powerful thinkers. We find ourselves more at one with the author in his criticism of Kant than in his estimate of the evolution philosophy, dissenting, however, from him in his difference with Kant on the subject of volitional freedom. The failure of so profound a thinker to make good his position on this subject was, we venture to think, no failure of logical procedure, but a failure due to the nature of the principle to be established. Kant saw clearly enough, what we are not sure Dr. Schurman does, where the stress of the problem lay; and the position of the latter (if we interpret it rightly), we submit, has been in advance adjudicated upon in Schopenhauer's inimitable *Preisschrift über die Freiheit des Willens*. Alluding to the *Data of Ethics*, our author says:—"Denial of freedom and of personal identity, and the extension of causality to mind—which is only the other side of that denial—lead inevitably to the annihilation of all morality." Dogmatism may be met with dogmatism, and Dr. Schurman must not be surprised if the evolutionist pronounces a like *ex cathedra* dictum, with a trifling qualification, "all [pseudo] morality." A morality which must wait upon the acceptance of a disputed metaphysic is not the "morality" which the modern man at least has in view when he is taking counsel with himself in respect of his obligations. Dr. Schurman demands, as a condition precedent to theory, "that the facts of morality shall be studied as Darwin studied the facts of life." Yes, truly; but let us have no mistake about the "facts." Many so-called facts turn out to be concretions of fiction, and, among the fallacies of simple inspection, the illusions of self-consciousness find a conspicuous place.

Definitions and Axioms of a Future Science of Existence or Ontology: a Study. By Karl Friedrich Fröbel. (Williams and Norgate.) Although containing some useful hints for self-culture, this must be pronounced a very unreadable book. It is strange, indeed, that a writer who possesses not a little insight into the true method of education should have sent into the world such a mechanical mixture of thoughts and theories as is contained in his so-called "Study." Elementary mathematics, dubious metaphysics, and theology are jumbled together in an altogether perplexing fashion.

The main purport of the book, we gather from the polemical tone which ever and anon jars upon the reader, is to justify a belief in certain categories of thought usually ignored by the Positivist or Agnostic evolutionist. "The most striking error of the greatest consequence for the destiny of mankind," we are told, "is the confounding of 'reality' and 'existence' and 'being' or 'to be,'" and this error is supposed to lie at the root of all the intellectual aberrations of the present day. Should the import of this declaration not be at once grasped, light may be thrown on the subject by the following explanatory remarks:—

"Now, 'existence' is the chosen sign for one of three intimately related notions, the plainest of which is 'form,' the next is 'motion,' and the third, including both, is 'existence.' What has form need not move, what has motion need not exist; but what exists must be moveable, and what is moveable must have form or position, the element of form."

Reality, then, we conclude, is what has motion, but yet is non-existent. The would-be reader may easily surmise that his path will be a thorny one.

The Critical Philosophy of Kant: being an Introduction to the Study of the "Critique of Pure Reason." By Archibald Weir. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) This will be found a useful little guide for anyone making a first acquaintance with the critical philosophy. We are, indeed, surprised that so much has been accomplished in so small a compass. Mr. Weir has evidently been no merely passive student of the *Critique*, and is capable of forming an independent opinion with regard to the corrections or expositions of the commentators. Lucid, however, as his account is, we should not advise a novice to attempt its perusal apart from the work of Kant himself. We doubt if any second-hand statement of the speculative philosophy of the great Königsberg thinker will ever be intelligible by itself. Perhaps, however, the "Prolegomena to every future metaphysic" will be found more serviceable to a beginner than the *Critique* itself.

Materialism, Ancient and Modern. By a Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (Macmillan.) To discuss ancient and modern materialism in the space of forty-three short pages is an attempt that cannot lead to much that is satisfactory; and in the little book lying before us there is little that is either novel or valuable. We are desirous of paying all respect to a quondam Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, but we cannot frame any hypothesis compatible with such a sentiment adequate to accounting for the publication of a string of rather commonplace arguments. Perhaps, however, the essay owes its publication to the indiscriminating admiration of a deceased friend. We prefer to believe not, for by no stretch of language can it be termed a contribution to philosophical literature.

W. C. COUPLAND.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SINCE Mr. Carl Bock suddenly left for Siam some time ago, nothing, so far as we know, has been heard of his movements, but we now learn that he has left Bangkok for the Chinese frontier for purposes of scientific investigation, and that he is believed to be in the employ of the Siamese Government.

BARON DANCKELMANN, a German meteorologist of repute, has been sent out by the International African Association to join Mr. H. M. Stanley on the Congo. He has taken a very complete outfit of meteorological instruments; and we may hope, therefore, to have before long climatological data of the highest

value. This department of science has unfortunately hitherto been far too much neglected both on the Congo and in other parts of Africa, and to this undoubtedly is largely due the loss of so many valuable lives.

LIEUT. GAUTHIER left Saigon early in the year on an expedition into the interior of Indo-China, which seems likely soon to be much better known, thanks to the various expeditions engaged in exploring its different parts. Lieut. Gauthier's intention is to travel northwards to the latitude of Hué, thus traversing to a great extent an unknown country. He will then make for the coast and return to Saigon by sea, as French expeditions very often do.

THE Baptist Missionary Society announce the publication of a large map of the central zone of Africa, showing not only their own stations at Cameroons, but those of all societies in connection with the Congo. The routes of Livingstone, Stanley, Thomson, Cameron, de Brazza, and Serpa Pinto are also laid down. The same society have received a second donation of £1,000 from Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, to cover the cost of their Congo steamer.

IN its issue of last week a contemporary makes the statement that "M. de Brazza had not been heard of for nearly a year, and it was feared that some fatal disaster had happened to him in the interior." So far is this from being true, that a letter from him, written from the Upper Ogowé station on November 8, 1881, reached Paris on March 10, and was communicated to the French Geographical Society at their last meeting. M. de Brazza had then recently returned from a journey of exploration on the banks of the Congo, and re-affirms his first belief that the country from the Upper Ogowé to the Alima affluent of the Congo was quite practicable for beasts of burden and even for a light railway. He further announces his intention of shortly returning to France.

THE April number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* contains three papers of more or less interest, the first being Mr. O'Neill's account of his journey in the Makua and Lomwe countries behind Mozambique. The second deals with the new Russo-Persian frontier, and is illustrated by a neat page map, reduced from the Russian original, as given by the Intelligence Department of the War Office, attention being duly called to the absurdities in it, to which we alluded last week; while the third paper is a translation from the Russian of an account of Lieut. Kalitin's journey across the desert between Geok-tepe and the Khivan oasis. In the Geographical Notes some information is given, on the authority of Mr. J. T. Last, about the Masai people and their country. M. de Brazza's treaty of annexation made with the chiefs at Stanley Pool in the latter part of 1880 is printed at length, and accounts for all the trouble lately experienced there by Mr. Stanley and various missionaries. Some particularly interesting details are afterwards furnished on the best possible authority regarding the meteorological expeditions which the Danes and the Dutch are about to send to Godshaab, West Greenland, and the mouth of the Yenisei respectively. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's gallant attempt to penetrate through South China and the unknown parts of Indo-China to Rangoon is again referred to, with fuller details of his route. Lastly, we have a *résumé* of Lieut. Hammer's explorations in West Greenland.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Permians and the Trias.—The Rev. A. Irving, of Marlborough College, has contributed to the April number of the *Geological Magazine* the first part of a paper in which he discusses "The Classification of the European Rocks

known as Permian and Trias." It has been suggested that geologists should revert to the old method of classification, and group the Permian and Trias together under Conybeare's name of the *Poikilitic* system. But against this course there are palaeontological objections of much strength. Whatever be the case in Britain, it is certain that in Germany there is a well-marked *Dyas*, or double rock group, below the true *Trias*. Mr. Irving, therefore, does not propose that the two formations should be blended, but he argues against Murchison's tripartite division of the British Permians. Thus he objects to the St. Bee's sandstone being regarded as Upper Permian, and, in fact, stoutly rejects the notion of a *palaeozoic Trias*.

ON April 4, M. Paul Bert was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences.

THE Third Series of *Alpine Plants Painted from Nature* by Mr. J. Seboth, with text by Mr. A. W. Bennett (Sonnenschein), has just been issued. This volume contains the same number (100) of coloured plates as its two predecessors.

DR. CLEMENT, author of *Symbolic Chemistry*, has published a very useful little geological guide for the use of students, entitled *Tabular View of the Geological Systems*, with their Lithological Composition and Palaeontological Remains.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, March 20.)

THE REV. R. BURN in the Chair.—Mr. J. Willis Clark delivered a lecture on "The Description and History of the Site of Trinity College," illustrated by diagrams made by the late Prof. Willis. At the outset, Mr. Clark pointed out that the last in the series of Prof. Willis's diagrams represented the buildings of Trinity College as at present arranged, with the date of the commencement of each portion so far as it could be ascertained. The second diagram represented the earliest condition of the sites of the buildings and the date of their acquisition. The third represented the arrangement of the site before Trinity College was founded. On the north was King's Hall, and immediately south of this was Michael House. The whole site was bounded on the east by what used to be called High Street, but is now Trinity Street. On the north was St. John's College, which always occupied precisely the same amount of site with the exception of one little piece. The south boundary of the college was originally called Michael Lane, but is now known as Trinity Lane. Trinity Hall abutted upon what was originally known as Milne Street, a street which extended right across the site of King's College into Silver Street. A fragment of Milne Street still remained in Queens' Street, and a theory had been started that it once ran right across to Bridge Street, but this was mere conjecture. On the west the site was bounded, not by the river, but by a ditch which, with the river, enclosed what was then known as Garyte Hostel Green, now forming part of the college walks. The site was divided longitudinally by a lane running from near the present great gates in the direction of the river. This lane was known as King's Tudor Lane, and was crossed at right angles by Foul's Lane, which ran into Trinity Lane, or St. Michael's Lane as it was then called, at a point where the present Queens' gate is situated. They knew that exactly, from a description given by Dr. Caius, who says it ran from that point up to the gate of King's Hall—that was, the Tower of King Edward III., which had now been removed. The authorities for the arrangement of the other portions of the site were old leases and covenants relating to them, and an exceedingly valuable map said to have been drawn by John Hammond, and which was the authority for a good many other maps. Michael House was situated on the west side of Foul's Lane. This house was founded by Harvey de Stanton in 1324, and his first care was to buy a house large enough to contain the scholars of his college. He purchased from Richard de Boncourt a piece of ground, which was

described as bounded by the highway on the north, Milne Street on the south, Fools Lane on the east, and by a running water on the west. This latter evidently meant the ditch previously referred to, and not the river. The next acquisition was a piece of land immediately to the north, but this was not secured for some time. These two pieces were sufficient for the accommodation of the pupils for some ten years. In subsequent times there was built on the north side of Michael House a hostel called Gregory's Hostel. It was also called New-market Hostel, but they knew nothing more concerning it than that. These hostels belonged to some particular college, and were managed by some man who paid rent to the college. They were absorbed as the colleges became larger, and so were taken into the colleges or else pulled down; Michael House contained twelve chambers, eight on the north side and four on the south. It had a tower-gate near the point of intersection of Milne Street and St. Michael's Lane, and it also had a hall on the west side. On the side next to Fools Lane the late Prof. Willis was of opinion that there was merely a wall. The executors of the founder subsequently acquired two pieces of ground immediately to the south of Michael House, and known as Ovens Inn and Gartye Hostel; and he might mention that, in the opinion of Prof. Willis, Gartye signified a high tower, and was the origin of our present word "garret." The history of both these places was exceedingly obscure; but there was evidence that there had once been a lane to the north of Gartye Hostel and another bounding it on the south. Immediately to the west of Michael House was a large piece of ground, which was afterwards added to the college property, and now formed the college walks. The way in which it was acquired seemed to be as follows:—As soon as Trinity College was founded, the authorities saw the importance of obtaining the ground to the west of them. They seemed to have been pretty certain of securing it, because they had almost from the first treated it as if it were their own. They would probably have got it at once had it not been for the opposition of St. John's College, the authorities of which laid some claim to the ground under their statutes. But after what almost came to a downright quarrel between the two colleges, the Archbishop of Canterbury decided against the claim of the authorities of St. John's, who then yielded possession for a time. But not before they tried to make conditions. They first wanted a money consideration; they then tried to make conditions with the town that they should have an exchange of land; and they also wanted to make it a condition that they should have the use of the Trinity conduit. They eventually succeeded in obtaining their bowling-green from the town, and that silenced them. Trinity College obtained its walks, and gave the town in exchange what it had no right to give—viz., the piece of ground now known as Parker's Piece. To the east of Michael House there was a tract of land, bounded on the west by Fools Lane, on the east by High Street, on the south by St. Michael's Lane, and on the north by King's Tudor Lane, and this land was occupied by several hostels—namely, Phiswick's Hostel, St. Margaret's Hostel, St. Catherine's Hostel, and Tyler's Hostel. To the north of that portion of the site already dealt with was King's Hall, and the facts concerning this portion were comparatively simple. The first part of this property was purchased in 1337 from Robert de Croix, by direct order of Edward III., and the adjoining houses were obtained shortly afterwards. All these various pieces were gradually acquired, and the great gate was begun in 1519 and completed in 1535. Michael House and King's Hall and various hostels were forced to surrender to the general body, and Phiswick Hostel was taken from Caius. The architect employed upon the new buildings was Ralph Symonds, who had already made himself famous by building the second court of St. John's, and it was pretty certain that he utilised a considerable portion of Michael House. The masonry opposite Trinity Lane was of quite a different character from the other, and there was every reason to believe that this portion was part of old St. Michael House.

FINE ART.

L'Asclépieion d'Athènes d'après de récentes découvertes. Par Paul Girard. (Paris: E. Thorin.)

WHEN Chremylos, in the *Plutus* of Aristophanes, consults with his friend Blepsidemos how best he may restore his eyesight to the blind God of Riches, it is suggested by the latter worthy that he should call in some physician: "Why no," says Chremylos, "for what physician, I should like to know, is there now in the city; for neither is the fee nor the profession good for anything: no—but, by Zeus, 'tis far the best to take and lay him on a couch in the temple of Asklepios." It is on the site of the very temple of Asklepios—the Ἀσκληπιεῖον τὸ ἐν Ἀθῆναις, situated on the southern slope of the Athenian Akropolis—that the Archaeological Society of Athens entered upon some important excavations in the early part of 1876. It is true that those excavations have resulted in no discoveries which could be termed sensational in interest; the explorers have not been fated to unearth another statue of Praxiteles, or even a perfect transcript of the Sophoklean hymn to Asklepios. Yet the gold of that land is always good; and these recent finds have rendered a substantial, if unostentatious, contribution to archaeological science. The accounts of the various monuments brought to light have been examined with interest by archaeologists as they have from time to time appeared, principally in the *Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique* and in the *Mittheilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Institutes*. Some of these objects have been published by M. Paul Girard, the writer of the interesting and lucid monograph which lies before us. Although the archaeologist is primarily concerned with the study of minute details, he is glad to be sometimes enabled to view his subject more broadly as a whole, and to have the results of learned research summarised in a clear and readable manner. And the subject of M. Girard's essay—like almost everything, indeed, which relates to the deity Asklepios—is one which should appeal not only to specialists, but to all who take an interest in the history of ancient medicine, and in the conditions of moral and religious life among the Greeks. "I have endeavoured," says M. Girard, "to make known the organisation and character of the Asklepieion at Athens":—

"Après nous être efforcés d'éclaircir la topographie du sanctuaire, de reconstituer par l'imagination l'ensemble des monuments qui le remplissaient, nous avons énuméré les différents fonctionnaires civils et religieux qui y étaient attachés; nous avons passé en revue les fêtes et les cérémonies diverses que le prêtre y célébrait au nom de l'Etat; nous avons cherché à nous rendre compte de la manière dont les biens sacrés y étaient administrés. Puis, considérant la pieuse multitude qui venait chercher auprès du dieu un remède à ses souffrances, nous nous sommes demandés quels rites spéciaux, distincts des rites publics, étaient accomplis par elle dans le temple; nous avons essayé de pénétrer parmi cette foule, d'en distinguer les éléments; nous avons examiné les vœux adressés par ces suppliants au dieu guérisseur, ainsi que les offrandes consacrées par eux pour se concilier la faveur d'Asclépios ou pour le remercier de ses bienfaits" (p. 124).

As we have already indicated, the writer has arranged his material (nearly all of which is provided him by the recent explorations) in a skilful and orderly way; and such students as have had occasion to make a special study of this very class of monuments will, I think, agree in pronouncing his work to be thoroughly and accurately done.

With regard to one or two points in this monograph, there will, of course, be grounds for differences of opinion. I cannot, for instance, accept the theory which M. Girard supports—that the Athenian temple of Asklepios contained a plantation, or even a limited number of trees. The evidence in favour of such a view is of the very flimsiest description; while all that we know of other Asklepieia—of Titane, for example, and Epidaurus—would lead us to suppose that any such verdure as the Attic temple may have boasted consisted in a grove within which the sanctuary itself was situated. At the same time, it must be admitted that M. Girard's contention is not like the monstrous assertion of the writer in Daremberg and Saglio, who tells us that the Epidaurian temple of Asklepios contained, among other things, a *theatre*.

In dealing with the series of bas-reliefs representing a banquet scene, our author maintains, as I think, with reason, that those exhumed upon the site of the Asklepieion were not sepulchral, but destined for votive offerings to Asklepios and Hygieia. It is strange that under this head he should have omitted to bring forward a very remarkable piece of numismatic evidence—evidence, moreover, which tells strongly in favour of his own view. I allude to the curious "Medallion" of Bizya (published in the *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins*, "Thrace," p. 90, No. 10), which has been almost conclusively shown by von Sallet, and, more recently, by Dr. Weil, to portray an *ex-voto* to the divinities of healing. The explanation offered of that puzzling detail, the horse's head—that it is a symbol of some primitive equine sacrifice to Asklepios—has surely but little evidence to support it; and I much prefer the theory formerly advocated in the *Bulletin* by M. Girard himself, that the horse is present "à titre de suppliant," both man and beast being represented as if approaching to propitiate or to express their gratitude to the God of Medicine and his daughter. Besides an account of the reliefs, there is a good notice of the other offerings dedicated to the Athenian Asklepios. We could almost wish, however, that M. Girard had found room to reprint as an appendix the ancient Inventories of offerings deposited in the sanctuary of the god; in which case, besides, he would have brought prominently before the reader one or two noteworthy entries which I do not find alluded to in his essay—items, for instance, like *τέτραρχα ἀννυγεία*.

Our space will not allow us to embark upon a discussion of the various interesting questions suggested by the Athenian finds; and I can only remark, in conclusion, with regard to two frequently debated points, that, in the first place, these finds contribute no evidence which goes to prove the existence of that sacerdotal trickery which modern writers, taking the author of the *Plutus* too literally,

have sometimes been inclined to assume. Nor, again, do these discoveries reveal anything which should induce us to insist more strongly than hitherto on the comparison so often drawn between the modern hospital and the ancient Asklepieion. To say nothing of the lack of testimony to show that the patients made anything more than a merely temporary sojourn in the buildings attached to the Asklepeian sanctuary, it would seem that the priests (at least at Athens) were only by exception professional physicians: a certain tincture of medical skill they doubtless acquired (the Athenian temple seems to have specially tended ophthalmic diseases), and a certain number of rational remedies they undoubtedly administered; but, after all, the great fact still remains that in the temple of Asklepios it was *religion* that dominated over medicine; nay, it was in a great measure the religion which was the medicine. To the mind of those simple worshippers, their midnight Vision of Healing was sent by the divinity of healing; the cures which they obtained for themselves and for their children were operated not at the hands of man, but of God—"clamaverunt ad Dominum cum tribularentur; et de necessitatibus eorum liberavit eos." WARWICK WROTH.

ART BOOKS.

A Primer of Art. By John Collier. (Macmillan.) This interesting little book should rather have been called a primer of painting, if indeed it has any right to be called a primer at all. Of the other arts it says little, and what it says is not particularly useful or satisfactory. In the matter of decoration Mr. Collier is a heretic, if not an ignoramus; to him the art of conventional design is evidently contemptible, the formation of patterns nothing but "degradation" of natural forms. It is seldom we have read such a thoroughly bad attempt at elementary education as is found in the following sentence:—

"As we hear a great deal about decorative art nowadays, it may be as well to enquire if there are any great principles of decoration. Is there any rule to which it must conform? There is only one—it must be beautiful, it is subject to no other law. Beauty is that which pleases the eye. If ornament is pleasing it is good, if not it is bad. As to what is pleasing, that each person must decide for himself."

Shades of Owen Jones and Charles Blanc, can a man who writes like this deserve an audience? Not on the subject of decoration, at all events. But Mr. Collier's book nevertheless deserves, and will repay, a good deal of attention. He is a good painter, and has studied as well as drawn. As a guide to overcome the obstacles in the way of a close imitation of nature by means of pigments he is no mean authority, and we cordially endorse all he says as to the importance to artists of mastering thoroughly all technical difficulties at the outset. Unless a man trains himself rigorously to copy truly and easily, his hand will never be the perfect servant of his mind. We think that Mr. Collier exaggerates the closeness with which it is possible to imitate nature; but that is a venial error in a primer whose right object is to inculcate the duty of close imitation; and the section in which he shows (with the help of Prof. Helmholtz) how it is possible to present satisfactorily to the eye both moonlight and sunlight, in spite of the humble scale of light and shade at the painter's

disposal, should destroy the effect of a great deal of nonsense which has been written on the subject. Indeed, throughout the book, wherever Mr. Collier is drawing upon his own experience for the benefit of others, he is clear and sound. The charge of Mr. Collier against artistic literature generally—viz., that nothing is ever stated plainly in it—will never be brought against this "Primer," which is really a collection of very short lectures on painting as a science. Mr. Collier defines art at the commencement of his book as "a creative operation of the intelligence;" but with art in this sense his book has little to do.

The Portfolio of Indian Art. Parts I.-XI. *The Portfolio of Spanish Art.* Parts I.-VIII. *The Portfolio of Russian Art.* Part I. *The Portfolio of Persian Art.* Parts I. and II. *The Portfolio of Italian Art.* Part I. (Produced and Published for the Committee of Council on Education by W. Griggs.) No sooner has the unfortunate periodical called the *South Kensington Museum* come to an end, with its feeble representations of ill-chosen specimens of our great national collection of decorative art, than another and more satisfactory attempt of the same kind is started. The present venture, a glorified phoenix of the old, possesses nearly all the qualities which were absent from its predecessor. The use of photography (never better employed than in copying works of art) ensures perfect resemblance in shape and surface; the scale is sufficiently large to do justice to boldness of design and delicacy of ornament; the art of one country is kept distinct from that of another; and, finally, there is colour, full and accurate, a property important enough in bronzes like the beautiful medallion of the fourteenth century figured in the one part at present devoted to Italy, but indispensable in pottery and tissues. What is more, Mr. Griggs appears to have an unusually good eye for colour; the peculiarly vivid "blue and white" and not less remarkable soft plum-coloured lustre of Persian *faience* are rendered by him with the same perfection as the red of Spanish silk and the many colours of Russian enamelling. Mr. Griggs' gallant "venture" would have something of national importance if only regarded as a testimony of British skill in artistic chromo-photo-lithography. Messrs. Sotheman, when preparing the exquisite illustrations to Messrs. Audsley and Bowes' *Keramic Art of Japan*, called in the aid of the famous French house of Firmin-Didot et Cie., and the skill of Messrs. Bauer, Jetot, Chataignon, Langlois, Sigogne, Audet, Durin, Dulong, and Lestel, to produce the coloured pictures with which that famous work is made beautiful; but Mr. Griggs' present publications, as indeed some other recent works, such as Mr. Cutler's *Grammar of Japanese Art* (Batsford), show that there is no occasion to go out of the country for workmen capable of executing fine colour-printing. Such imitations as those of Mr. Griggs are almost as beautiful and as useful for study as the objects themselves; indeed, in the *Portfolio of Indian Art*, at present confined to reproductions of Mr. J. L. Kipling's series of drawings illustrating the native arts of Hindostan, there is little to choose between the copies and the originals. In the *Portfolio of Spanish Art* Mr. Griggs has seized the opportunity of the late remarkable loan collection at South Kensington to retain in England authoritative copies of some of the most elaborate of those gorgeous old church embroideries which may never be seen here again. Luckily, our own possessions in the way of Spanish and Portuguese art are so numerous and valuable that there will be no difficulty in continuing the series if it have the success it deserves. It is to be hoped that there can be no doubt about this success. The intention of the publication may be fairly considered as patriotic, and it is for the interest of manufacturers as well as

artisans, of commerce as well as the pleasure of England, that decorative taste should be stimulated and directed by the study of the best examples of ornamental art of all sorts and of all ages. For the first time, Mr. Griggs has made it possible that such study should be both easy and cheap. One shilling for two large and highly finished plates is a price that cannot "pay" without a very large circulation—a circulation "devoutly to be wished."

THE first part of the fourth volume of the *Jahrbuch der königlich preussischen Kunstsammlungen* (Berlin: Weidmann) contains some important papers on the excavations at Pergamos, by O. Humann, Richard Bohn, and Alexander Conze, accompanied by plans of the Acropolis and the Temple of Athena Polias, and a view of the latter as it must have appeared when perfect. The part also contains articles on Italian wood-engraving in the fifteenth century, by F. Lippmann; on the works of Jacob Cornelis, or Corneliszoon, of Amsterdam, by L. Scheibler; and on the Italian medallists of the fifteenth century, by J. Friedländer. The last is illustrated with some excellent heliogravures of medals by Antonio Pollaiuolo, Bertoldi, Filippino Lippi, Francesco da Sangallo, and Francia.

Michel-Ange, Léonardo de Vinci, Raphael. Par Charles Clément. (Paris: Bibliothèque d'Éducation et de Récréation.) The brilliant and learned essay of M. Charles Clément has been so long before the world that a few words only are necessary to welcome the present beautiful edition, on which no pains have been spared either by author or publisher. The former has made use of the additional light which recent researches have thrown upon his great subjects; the latter has beautified and illustrated the text with a great variety of well-selected engravings of picture, statue, and sketch. The work of M. Clément has stood the test of time, and, though since its first appearance other studies of the three great artists have appeared more minute in detail, it still remains a masterpiece of its kind.

"The Great Artists." *Meissonier.* By John W. Mollett. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Mollett has treated his subject in an original way, which, we think, is also a very good one in the case of a living artist. Instead of attempting to pass judgment himself, he has collected the different opinions which have been expressed by other critics, and, with extracts from published notices more or less biographical, arranged rather than written a very amusing book. It is, as it were, a succession of pictures of the great little artist, taken at different points of his career by different hands, accompanied by a panorama of his works. Of the latter, the review is very complete, and at the end of the book is a list not only of his paintings, but also of his book-illustrations. Mr. Mollett has spared no pains to make the little volume a perfect handbook for the study of his subject. The illustrations would be excellent if some were a little brighter. We cannot help thinking that it was a mistake to print them in a pale tint; the softness of tone which is got by brown ink on cream-coloured paper is not worth the sacrifice of brilliance and distinctness—nay, of air and light—which it involves.

Murillo. By Ellen E. Minor. Except that the authoress uses much the same vocabulary in speaking of Murillo as she might properly apply to Raphael, and does little to help the reader to appreciate the peculiar characteristics of his style and feeling, we have nothing to say against this careful history of his life and work. It is written in a pleasant and simple manner, and will be of much value as a book of reference. The volume concludes with a very full list of the works of the artist in

England and on the Continent, and another of all the pictures attributed to him which have been publicly exhibited in England during recent years.

A Short History of the British School of Painting. By George H. Shepherd. (Sampson Low.) This is a very useful little book. The history is, indeed, a short one, but it takes, on the whole, an accurate, if slight, view of the course of English art, and contains a great deal of information about the different painters founded on the best authorities. With regard to living artists, such judgment as is expressed appears to us to be generally sound, if not deep, and the Index at the end makes reference easy. Not one of the least recommendations of the book is that it mentions a great many artists not generally known.

A Few Words on Art. (Gladwell Bros.) "A Few Words on Printsellers and Their Tricks, by One of Them," would have been a better title for this book. It is partly an advertisement, partly what the author calls a *resumo* (sic) of the history of the Printsellers' Association, and partly a warning to purchasers of prints. From whichever side it may be looked at, it is instructive and amusing, and well worth a shilling to all those who, having neither experience nor prints, would prefer to buy the latter without the former.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ADOLPHE SMITH, the daughter of Blanchard Jerrold, and grand-daughter of Douglas Jerrold and Laman Blanchard, who sometimes adopted the *nom de guerre* of "Corisande," died in the prime of life on the 17th of last month, at Hyères, in the South of France. For many years her health had been a subject of great anxiety to all her friends; but extreme delicacy did not prevent her from exerting herself bravely and brightly to the last. Her sketches of society and scenery contributed to the *Graphic*, the *Liverpool Courier*, and other papers were always full of life and light, as sweet and bright and pure as her own self. To those who did not know her this may be ambiguous; but all who witnessed the constant activity of her good-will, her devotion to those she loved, her cheerfulness, unclouded by the known proximity of death, her entire unselfishness, will recognise it as a high, but only just, testimony to her literary gifts. Her last novel, *A Woman of Mind*, showed that she might have made a reputation as a writer of fiction if her life had been prolonged.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE TERRA D'OTRANTO.

III.

SITES OF CITIES.

NOT every ancient site in the Terra d'Otranto possesses above ground any considerable vestiges of its prosperity in the period preceding the Roman conquest. Especially where a town or hamlet of some importance has succeeded an ancient one, and has maintained its existence through the Middle Ages down to our own times, the result is perceptible which has followed elsewhere in similar cases—the more modern buildings have swallowed up all the materials of the ancient structures, which have been utilised as quarries.

It is only in a few spots long ago abandoned, and left in desolation for centuries, that the traveller still meets with the walls, not wholly destroyed, of cities belonging to the age when the inhabitants of the country still maintained their independence, while acknowledging the

preponderating influence of the Greek cities of the neighbourhood, particularly of Tarentum, which, after the end of its great wars with the Messapians, appears to have exercised a practical hegemony over all the natives of the district. Such are the walls of Ceglie, near Brindisi, the Caelia of the Messapians, which does not, however, seem to have been the Caelia situated towards the South-east extremity of Italy, of which coins are known to us; of Rugge, in the near neighbourhood of Lecce, the ancient Rudiae; of Muro-Leccese, the ancient name of which is unknown; of Vaste, corresponding to the Basta of the Itineraries; of Baleso, the ancient Balaetum or Balesium; and, lastly, of the ancient Veretum, on a deserted height overlooking the villages of Patù and Giuliano, at no great distance from the Capo di Leuca.

In all these cases the plan of the ancient Messapian, Iapygian, and Salentine towns is nearly identical. It is possible to trace almost uninterruptedly the sites I have just named, although often the fragments of the walls which still remain are reduced to a few courses, and do not rise to the height of more than a yard or a yard and a-half above the soil. The design is invariably that of a parallelogram, with sides of varying length, perfectly regular, and sometimes enclosing a very considerable area. The construction of these town walls, which belong to nearly the same period, is excellent, and of a purely Hellenic type. They consist of equal courses of great blocks of the stone of the country, the soft white calcareous tufa, called *pietra leccese*, which throughout the province lies close beneath the surface, only covered with a thin layer of soil. The blocks are cut with great precision in large parallelograms perfectly regular in shape, and carefully dressed without mortar, just as in purely Greek constructions. Herein the natives took lessons of their neighbours, so much their superiors in civilisation, or possibly borrowed their engineers.

But by far the most important and most perfect of all the city walls of the district are those of Gnathia, situated on the coast, on a wholly uninhabited site, almost half-way between Fasano and Monopoli, at the place now called Torre d'Anazzo. In their stately solitude these ruins are hardly ever visited, so that my driver, by way of apology for his imperfect knowledge of the road, told me that he had not driven three strangers there in the last fifteen years. Yet they are far from deserving such neglect; and in the whole of Southern Italy beyond Paestum there is no ancient site which preserves such extensive remains of its vanished splendour, and furnishes more abundant materials for study. The outer wall of Gnathia exists without a break through its whole length, with the site of its various gates perfectly recognisable. It is nowhere less than from a yard and a-half to two yards high, and in many places more. On the north side, where the fortifications abutted on the sea, the double wall of perfectly regular Hellenic construction, forming an outer and an inner parapet with a massy bank of earth between, still rises to a height of thirty feet over a length of more than fifty yards, protected by a wide and deep moat with vertical walls, cut in the solid rock. The plan of the city is a parallelogram, one of the long sides of which is flanked by the sea. Near the shore, on a slight eminence, equidistant from the two short sides of the parallelogram, and consequently in the heart of the city, was built the acropolis, the walls of which are still in as good a state of preservation and as distinctly marked as those of the outer line of the city. This fortress commanded and protected two small square harbours, partly dug out and improved by the hand of man, between which it

stood, one to the north and the other to the south of the hill. The divisions between the various docks are partially preserved, and are still distinguishable beneath the surface of the water. The entire space included within the city walls is filled with rubbish. Here are masses of Roman masonry, there a few courses, still unbroken, of Hellenic work. Almost at every step a hollow in the soil indicates the place once occupied by a cistern (these were very numerous in a town which was naturally supplied only with brackish and unwholesome water), or by underground chambers intended for the storage of provisions or merchandise. Lines of walls just showing above the soil in the midst of fields planted with cotton and tomatoes enable the visitor to follow the direction of all the important streets of the city, and to recognise its open spaces. An architect might thus still draw up in a few days a singularly complete ground-plan of ancient Gnathia. Such a sketch would be extremely instructive, for there is no other town of the same period and in the same district all the arrangements of which can be so unmistakably recognised. This is a genuinely typical example, and it is of great importance that it should be placed at the disposal of archaeological science. But what is done must be done quickly. The ruins of Gnathia form a quarry which is being actively laid under contribution by the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, and every day some fragment of antiquity disappears. When I paid my visit, labourers were engaged in demolishing one of the gates, which had till then remained standing, for the sake of the stones of which it was built.

One of the peculiarities of the ruins of Gnathia, which is most directly opposed to the ordinary habits of the ancients, and in which we must doubtless recognise a special custom of the natives—unless, indeed, we are to trace it to Spartan influence introduced through the medium of Tarentum—consists in the fact that the tombs, even of the best epoch, are as numerous within the city as outside its walls. They are recognisable along all the principal streets, and many are to be traced on the sea-shore scattered over the whole space unoccupied by the quays of the two little ports near the acropolis. These tombs generally consist of a large square sarcophagus, cut in the rock, or, when that was impossible, formed of slabs of tufa, in which the body was buried (without having been previously burnt), together with vases, jewels, and the like. Two or three large slabs covered the sarcophagus, and above this covering was placed a second similar one, or else a little shrine was built above the surface of the soil. Sometimes the tomb was more elaborate, and we have an underground chamber, either square or shaped like a *tholos*, to which access is gained by a door with almost invariably a Messapic inscription on its lintel. I succeeded in copying two such inscriptions, which are still inedited, over the entrance of tombs recently opened; and the peasants told me of several others which were covered up again after being accidentally unearthed, but which it would only require a few hours' labour with the spade to restore to the light.

TEMPLES.

The chief temple of the district, the national sanctuary common to the semi-Hellenised natives and the Greeks of Iapygia and the country of the Salentines, was the famous temple of Athena Leucadia on the Iapygian Promontory, now Capo di Santa-Maria di Leuca, which forms the extreme south-eastern extremity of Italy, and marks the point of demarcation between the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. It is important to avoid confounding—as some modern geographers, including

Mazocchi, have done—the site of this temple and the Graeco-Salentine town of Leuca, which adjoined it, with the neighbouring Roman city of Castrum Minervae, the site of which is still marked by the modern hamlet of Castro, a few leagues to the north.

Of the temple of Athēna Leucadia no vestige remains, only the platform on which it was built, artificially improved and levelled. A church now stands on the spot, several times rebuilt in the course of ages, which succeeded the ancient sanctuary, and contains an interesting Byzantine *Panaghia*, painted on panel; and in front of the church, on the very edge of the cliffs overlooking the sea, is a fine lighthouse, built by the Italian Government within the last few years. But the site is still interesting to study, and in its arrangements shows a remarkable analogy to that of the sacred buildings on Cape Sunion in Attica. Like that of Athēna Sunias, the temple of Athēna Leucadia was built on the highest point of the headland, which formed a natural substruction, with its rocks peaked like bastions, the appearance of which has been so admirably hit off by Virgil in the phrase *turriti scopuli*. Again, at the foot of these cliffs, in a hollow in the flank of the promontory, a spacious grotto, called Grotta della Portinara, opens upon the sea, like that of Poseidon Suniaratos. This, too, was a sanctuary; and on the walls there are still discernible a considerable number of petitions, here inscribed in Latin, which were written in ancient times by sailors who came, before putting to sea, to implore the protection of Jupiter Optimus Maximus and of Fortune, to whom the grotto was consecrated. These inscriptions are extremely difficult to decipher on account of the uneven surface of the rock. I had neither time nor materials to take rubbings of them. But I was able to convince myself that the old copies which we possess of some of them, and which have found a place in Prof. Mommsen's great collection of *Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani*, require very careful revision.

The sacred grotto of which I have just spoken looked out on the Port of Leuca, which was situated below the cliffs crowned by the temple of Athēna, on the south side. The city itself stretched in the same direction along the margin of the bay, with its peculiarly graceful sweep, where, within the last few years, a new Leuca has been built, composed of elegant villas, in which the wealthy landowners of the country round take up their abode during the bathing season. The cliffs of the double promontory which bounds this little bay and of all the neighbouring coast are, it should be added, pierced with numerous caverns opening on the sea. Several of these contain bone-beds which would interest the geological student; and in one of them, called Grotta del Diavolo, there have been discovered many traces of the handiwork of the men who inhabited it during the Stone age—flint and bone weapons and implements, coarse earthen vessels, and signs of the use of fire. With regard to the spring in the Leutarnian country, near the cape in which Iapygia ended, of which Strabo speaks where he says that the mythological legend attributed the peculiar smell of its waters to the poison mingled with them from the blood of the giants on their expulsion from the Phlegrean Fields of Campania, when they were pursued by Hercules and slain by him in this place, it is probably to be recognised in the sulphurous spring of Santa-Cessaria, which is at no great distance.

The most perfectly preserved, and likewise the oldest and most curious, of the sacred buildings of ancient Calabria, the archaeological marvel of the province of Lecce, is that called "Le Cento Pietre," close to the village of Patù, in the valley at the foot of the hill which is crowned by the ruins of Veretum. Its

resemblance to the primitive sanctuary on the summit of Mount Ocha, in the Island of Euboea, is very striking, both as regards the shape and the mode of construction.

The building forms a parallelogram of 7·25 mètres by over 2 mètres, and 2·60 mètres high, its greatest length being from north to south. It is built of large blocks of limestone, roughly squared, and laid on one another without mortar in irregular courses, the stone being laid contrary to the grain. The roof has a double incline, and is formed of large sloping slabs of stone, the shape and size of which resemble those of the covering of the dolmens. The ancient door, which is of no great size, opens in the middle of the east side of the building. The door which is to be seen on the shorter north side was made by demolishing part of the wall, when the old sanctuary of paganism was transformed, at the Byzantine epoch and about the tenth century, into a Christian chapel dedicated to St. Seminianus. The temple then underwent a kind of rude restoration, besides being appropriated to a new use. For the ill-formed pillars, probably more or less square, which were intended to support on the inside the slabs forming the roof at the point where they met on the summit of the temple, small columns of parti-coloured marbles were substituted, with incongruous capitals of Roman work, on which, again, were laid fragments of the architrave of a Greek Doric temple of limestone, all the materials being brought from the neighbouring ruins of Veretum. At the same time, the inside of the walls of the building was covered with mortar, on which large figures of saints were painted, of stately aspect, accompanied by Greek inscriptions, fragments of which are still recognisable, though encrusted with damp and smoke.

The archaeologists of the Terra d'Otranto have written at considerable length in the last few years on this curious building; and the majority of them, to do them justice, have recognised its clearly pre-Hellenic character, pointing out its analogy to the temple of Mount Ocha. Some, however, have allowed themselves to be misled by the fantastic inscription in Latin verse engraved in 1523 above the door looking toward San-Giovanni, an inscription which forms a worthy pendant to that of the Chapel of the Holy Cross at Montmajour, near Arles. This inscription represents the temple of Le Cento Pietre as the triumphal mausoleum of a nameless Italian general who perished there in a great battle with the Saracens, who had landed at Capo di Leuca under an Emperor Charles (Charlemagne or Charles the Bald), who was present at the battle, and that at a date which, however understood, is absurd, as it can only be translated by 617 or 906 of the Christian era. This worthless legend—a curious echo of the popularity which the fictions of our Carolingian epic cycle had attained in Italy—could only have been formed and localised at the ancient temple, the origin of which was forgotten, at a time when it was no longer remembered that the Terra d'Otranto, like the neighbouring provinces, had never formed part of the Western Empire, but was dependent on Byzantium in the time of the emperors of the family of Charlemagne, none of whom ever set foot in these regions. But, even if it had been able to bear a moment's examination, it would have been instantly disproved by a glance at the building to which it was applied, and at its construction, which bears so unmistakably the stamp of an epoch prior to the establishment of the Greek colonies in the country, or at least to the diffusion of their influence among the native populations of Pelasgic stock and Illyrian origin.

FRANÇOIS LENORMANT.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

Mrs. ANDERSON's study of "Some Mediterranean Fish" (257) is the strongest piece of painting here, but for cleverness there is nothing to equal Clara Montalba's "London Bridge" (262). Several of Linnie Watt's graceful landscapes with figures, and a contribution by Mrs. Alma Tadema, "A Breath of Spring" (247), almost exhaust the interest of the oil pictures. But a word must be said for Mrs. Whitelaw's "Trespassing" (237), a delightful study of a field of deep grass under a gray sky, pleasant in tone and colour; and Bertha Newcombe's "Flirtation." Among the water-colours we noticed some of K. Macaulay's bold drawings of bright sky and strong reflections, some promising half-length and life-size studies of "the figure" by Katie Sturgeon, a number of delicate drawings of the Naftel School by Mrs. Paul Naftel, Maud Naftel, and Grace Hastie. Other drawings by Emily Macirone, Melicent Grose, Fanny Currey, Miss Beresford, Louise Rayner, A. Sorel Laverty, Elizabeth Petrie, Marion Paton, Alice Manley, Helen Maguire, Helen O'Hara, Ellen Partridge, Helen Thornycroft, Caroline Williams, E. H. Sharp, C. D. Loch, Annette Ellis, and Rose Welby deserve mention.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE *Magazine of Art* for April gives a full-page wood-engraving of the original drawing by J. F. Millet for his celebrated "Angelus." It has been faithfully executed, and preserves much of the spirit of the original. Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a clever first article on "The Art of Savages," and Mrs. Comyns Carr writes very sensibly on "The Artistic Aspect of Modern Dress," and sensibly suggests that the picturesque local costumes of Europe might yield hints for "fashions" more beautiful than the fancies of Parisian modistes.

"A WINTER EVENING," etched by F. Slocombe for the *Portfolio*, is a very good example of this artist's careful and picturesque studies of leafless trees. The oak, which stretches its long, sinewy arms against the sky, is finely felt, and the light is admirably managed. The sentiment of Mrs. Allingham's "Knitting," etched by L. J. Steele, is true and gentle; but her drawings are not forcible enough either in line or light and shade to make effective subjects for etching.

THE sale of the very interesting collection of pictures and objects of vertu made by the late Francis Grant, Esq., prior to 1818, and by his sons, the late John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and Sir Francis Grant, the late President of the Royal Academy, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Sons, of Edinburgh, for the 15th inst. Several of the pictures have been exhibited at the winter exhibitions of the Royal Academy. Among them are some fine portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and good examples of Rubens, Salvator Rosa, and van der Helst. The most important is a grand picture by Guercino of "San Luigi di Gonzaga," which has been twice exhibited in London—once at the British Institution, and once at the Royal Academy in 1872. It was purchased by the late Mr. John Grant at Milan, about the year 1818. It took his fancy so much that, as though it were a "pearl of great price," he sold all that he had with him at the time, two horses and some pictures previously bought, in order to secure it. The collection contains some choice pieces of china, and some rare Italian bronzes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

THE *Magazine of Art* for May will contain articles by the Rev. Mandell Creighton, Mr. A.

Egmont Halse, Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, Mr. Grant Allen, and Mr. Andrew Lang. The frontispiece to the part will be an engraving of "Alone," from the painting by Josef Israels.

LAST week's *L'Art* contains the beginning of a study by René Ménard on Théodore Carnelle d'Aligny (born 1798), an almost forgotten French landscape painter. It is illustrated with facsimiles of two of his sketches, which, with others that have recently appeared in the same periodical, show a remarkable power of suggesting the main features of a landscape with a few bold, free, but scientific lines. He would appear to have been a true *précurseur* of naturalistic landscape in France.

SOME drawings by Vittore Pisano (Pisanello), the famous medallist of the first half of the fifteenth century, and an artist of whose rare paintings the National Gallery possesses an interesting specimen presented by Lady Eastlake (No. 776), form the subject of an article in *L'Art* for the 19th of last month. They prove him to have been a draughtsman of the first order, and have been reproduced in the pages of our contemporary with great skill. Till recently, these drawings, discovered in the Louvre in 1856, were attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. The one on p. 229 is a masterpiece of accurate modelling and graceful design, and is so purely naturalistic that it seems to belong to the nineteenth rather than the fifteenth century. In another, an allegorical composition, the Renaissance feeling is very strong. It reminds one of Donatello, Mantegna, and Botticelli at the same time.

A GENERAL exhibition of the products of agriculture, industry, the industrial arts, and ancient arts is to be opened at Bordeaux on June 1 next.

It is reported at Venice that the Italian Government proposes appointing a commission to see that, in future repairs of St. Mark's, the old work shall not suffer alteration.

A BI-MONTHLY *Bulletin de Correspondance africaine*, dealing with Libyan, Punic, Greek, and Roman antiquities, is published at Algiers by the Ecole supérieure des Lettres. The Paris agents are Messrs. Baer and Challengel aîné.

Art and Letters for this month is, as usual, well printed, well illustrated, and well written. The principal articles are on "Henri Regnault" and "Masterpieces of Tapestry;" and the story of "Summer Madness," by the author of "Whom the Gods Love," is exciting.

J. C. NICOLL and C. A. PLATT have etched the plates for the fourth and fifth numbers of *American Etchings* respectively. "Burnt Pines," the subject of the former, is an almost ideal subject for etching, as the whole effect is dependent upon, for the most part, straightish lines. The difficulty lay in making an interesting plate out of such simple and, in themselves, such unbecoming elements; but Mr. Nicoll has done this by preserving the character of the trees in spite of their "charred" state, and imparting a sense of devastation. Mr. Platt's "Shanties on the Harlem" shows a true etcher's sense of the capacity of his materials. He has evidently studied both nature and Rembrandt, and has the gift of picturesque composition.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that he has received a letter from the Rev. S. D. Peet, editor of the *American Antiquarian Journal*, stating that the inscribed stone from Wilmington, in Ohio, of which an account was given in the last number of that periodical, has been proved to be a forgery. A full exposure will be made in the July number.

M. E. BERTRAND has printed his thesis for the *doctorat ès lettres* at the Sorbonne. The subject he chose was "Philostratus and his School;" and he argued that Greek painters, though absolutely ignorant of *chiaroscuro*, successively attempted landscape, still-life, and genre.

DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN hopes to finish his work of excavation in the Troad by August next.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

THE London Musical Society gave its first concert this season at St. James's Hall on Thursday, March 30. The programme commenced with an interesting selection from Handel's "Theodora." This oratorio was especially valued by the composer, although it was unfavourably received when produced in 1749. Handel considered the chorus, "He saw the lovely youth," at the end of the second part, far superior to "the grandest chorus in the 'Messiah.'" The soloists at this concert were Miss Clements, Miss Wakefield, Mr. Charles Wade, and the Hon. Spenser G. Lyttelton. Miss Clements, who possesses a clear and sympathetic voice, undertook to sing, at a very short notice, in place of the Viscountess Folkestone. Considerable allowance must, therefore, be made for the rendering of the songs taken by this lady. The second part of the programme opened with Brahms' "Nänie," which was immediately followed by H. Goetz' musical setting of the same poem. These two works were placed in juxtaposition evidently for the purpose of comparison, and it was both interesting and instructive to hear the singularly contrasted conceptions of these two great modern composers. We see no reason to modify our already expressed opinion that the setting of Goetz, through the close connexion of the words and music, secures far greater sympathy, and produces a more satisfactory impression on the mind of the listener, than that of Brahms. The composition of Brahms, considered as abstract music, is very beautiful; but its solemn and austere strains carry us in spirit to august Rome rather than to the scenes and events of the Greek myths. The last piece performed was Gounod's clever and effective setting of the 130th Psalm. The choir sang throughout the evening with much precision and energy, and Mr. Barnby conducted in a highly efficient manner.

The last Monday Popular Concert of the season (April 3) was in every respect a great success; and Mr. A. Chappell has much reason to be satisfied with the great series of musical performances just brought to a conclusion. Novelties have certainly not formed a feature of the present season; but the works chosen have all been of a high order, and the magnificent performances of M^{me}. Schumann and Herr Joachim have rendered the concerts since Christmas especially attractive. On Monday the programme included Brahms' great sextett in B flat (op. 18), admirably interpreted by Messrs. Joachim, Ries, Straus, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti. M^{me}. Schumann played Schumann's novelette in F and Chopin's nocturne in D flat and valse in A flat. The great pianist was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and recalled to the platform three times after she had played. It is reported that M^{me}. Schumann is not likely to visit this country again; if such should be the case, these closing performances must long remain memorable in the annals of music. We see, however, no reason why this lady, for whom all who know her entertain more than respect,

should not again delight us with her fine playing. Her hand has not lost its cunning. The pathos and energy of her style are not extinguished. Long will she be remembered, and be followed wherever she may go with the sincere and hearty good wishes of an admiring public.

M^{me}. Sainton gave on Thursday week, at the Steinway Hall, the first of a series of three subscription concerts. The programme was entirely vocal, the performers consisting solely of talented pupils (present and past) of M^{me}. Sainton Dolby's academy. Mrs. Inez Bell made her first appearance in public; she has a good voice, and sings with taste and intelligence. Of the numerous successes of the afternoon we may name Miss Cooper in Mozart's "Zeffiretti," Miss Woodhatch in "Angels ever bright and fair," Miss Fuselle in "Let me wander" (Handel), and Miss Blackwall in "They shall be turned back" (Costa). The concerted music, including Smart's "Fisher-maidens," was sung with great taste, precision, and finish, under the skilful direction of M. Sainton and Mr. H. F. Frost. Mr. Leipold officiated at the piano with his accustomed ability. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

WE have received with much satisfaction notice from Herr Franke that the date of the first Richter Concert has been altered from Friday, May 5, to Wednesday, May 3. In our last number we suggested the advisability of such a change in consequence of the former date clashing with the first night of the "Nibelungen" performances.

M^{me}. MARIE ROZE has been engaged by Mr. Vert to appear in a series of concerts to be given in the principal cities of England and Ireland. The first concert will take place at Norwich on April 13, and the tour will last until the middle of May.

AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ACADEMY. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

THEATRES.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.
To-night, at 8, THE MASCOTTE.
Supported by a most powerful company.
Preceded, at 7.30, by SEKING FROU-FROU.
Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 11 till 5.
No booking fees.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. EDWARD CLARE.
(Under the direction of Mr. JOHN CLAYTON.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, a new and original Comedy, entitled
THE PARVENU,
will be produced.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. F. MAITLAND.
To-night, at 8, MANKIND,
Successful Drama by PAUL MERITT and C. CONQUEST.
Doors open at 7. Overture at 7.30. No booking fees.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Managers, Messrs. J. HOLLINGSHEAD and R. BARRER.
To-night, at 7.50, a Frivolous Comedy, in three acts, entitled
MOTHER-IN-LAW,
by GEORGE R. SIMS.
Concluding with an original Burlesque,
VULCAN.
Messrs. W. H. Vernon, R. Brough, G. Temple, G. Moore, J. Etinson, and
A. Bishop; Mesdames Nellie Turner, Houlston, D'Aguiar, C. Maitland, and
Emily Cross.
The Original Aesthetic Quadrille.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
Tonight, at 7.45, a new and original Drama, in five acts,
THE LIGHTS OF LONDON,
by GEORGE R. SIMS.
Preceded, at 7, by the Farce, by J. E. SOREN.
A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.
Doors open at 6.30. Carriages at 11.
Box-office open from 9.30 till 5. No fees.
Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON. Business Manager, Mr. H.
BARNES.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
To-night, at 8.40, a new Comedy, in three acts, called
THE COLONEL.
Preceded, at 7.50, by THE MARBLE ARCH.
Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 11 till 5
under the control of Mr. MILLER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.
(Under the direction of Miss HILDA HILTON.)
On FRIDAY MONDAY, at 9.15, a new grand Euterpe Burlesque, by
FRANK GREEN and FRANK MUGRAVE,
SIND BAD.
At 8, a new and original Comedy, by ARTHUR MATTHEWS,
NOT REGISTEED.
Preceded, at 7.30, by
TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS.
Doors open at 7.

SAVOY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. DOYLE CARTE.
To-night, W. & GILBERT and ARTHUR SELLIVAN'S Aesthetic Opera,
PATIENCE.
Messrs. Rutland Barrington, Frank Thornton, A. Law, Walter Browne,
and Durward Lely; Mesdames Leonora Brabant, Julia Gwynne, Fortescue,
R. Brant, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.
Preceded, at 8, by MUCK TURTLE.
Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 11 till 5. No fees of any kind
permitted. Programmes free. The Electric Machines supplied by Messrs.
Sims Bros. & Co.

TOOLE'S (late FOLLY) THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
Newly constructed and enlarged.
To-night, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS,
A UNITE.
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, Garden, E. D. Ward, G. Sholton, &c.;
Mesdames Winifred Emery, Emily Thorne, Effie Liston, Eliza Johnstone, &c.
Concluding with
BARDELL V. PICKWICK.
SERJEANT BUZZFUT—Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
The Foyer and Vestibule are furnished with every comfort. Prices
1s. to 2s. 3s. Box-office open from 10 till 8. No fees for booking. Doors
open at 7. Commence at 7.30.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.
(Twenty doors west of Made's Library.)

NOTICE! The address changed as above in the re-numbering of Oxford-street.
The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the
Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of
the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical,
and other learned Societies.

Families of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings,
Statues, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.
AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique powers of
artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD
MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART selected
from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Milnes, Corot, De
Seville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c.

MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription issue of 367 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in this
Celebrated Gallery, comprising 34 examples of Murillo, 48 Velasquez,
1 Raphael, 25 Titian, 16 Vanduyck, 22 Rubens, &c. For particulars and
terms, apply to the MANAGERS.

"AUTOTYPE IN RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD ART." With Three
Illustrations, 21 pp., free to any address.

PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost
visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 74, New Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing, Essex, Middlesex.
General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

SURPLUS BOOKS ON SALE.

THE APRIL LIST OF SURPLUS BOOKS

IS NOW READY,

And will be forwarded post-free on application.

A Large Assortment of Standard Works, suitable for Public Libraries or for Private Collectors, and
comprising some of the most important Recent Publications in English Literature, Foreign Literature,
and Music, are now offered for Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY (LIMITED),

NEW BOND STREET, W.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal, Sydney, 1880; Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT

GUARANTEED PURE COCOA ONLY.

It is strongly recommended to all who appreciate the full flavour and fine aroma of Cocoa.

"It is strictly pure, and well manufactured in every way."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City
Analyst, Bristol.

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."
Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. HASSALL.

Try also FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.—"A delicious preparation."

FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS awarded to J. S. FRY & SONS.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments.

Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 16, Paternoster-row.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET

and CHARING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1792.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the
world.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Banks,
an interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn
below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.
The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. interest,
repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of
Deeds, Writings, and other securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills
of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks
and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

1st March, 1880.

FRANCIS HAYSCROFT, Manager.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT

MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The original, best, and most liberal

Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated Price Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free.

F. MOEDER,

248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road, and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.

Established 1862.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A

solid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when
arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the
liver, and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with
sensations of fulness, headache, pain beneath the shoulder, and other
indications of Dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is
much safer than calomel or blue pill, and quite as effective for removing
bile.—Prepared by J. PEPPER, 537, Tottenham-court-road, London, whose
name must be on the label.—Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all
Chemists.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

Furthers and Enriches the Blood.

Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties.

Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a proper

healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

TO PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS

and PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Builder*,
the *Printing Times*, *Knowledge*, *Truth*, *Capital*, &c.; colour, the *Farmer's*
Gazette, the *Review*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to
the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL
PRODUCTION of PERIODICAL LITHOGRAPHY, whether illustrated or
Plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either
Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street,
London, W.C.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Restores the Colour to Gray Hair in a few
days. The best, safest, and cheapest. Quite equal to expensive ones.
Sold by Chemists and Hairdressers.

BRAND & CO.'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS & YORK & GAME PIES.

Also

ESSENCE OF BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS—

11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET,

MAYFAIR, W.

BLINDNESS

AT LEAST ONE-FOURTH of those

suffering from BLINDNESS can clearly trace their calamity to the
use of COMMON SPECTACLES, imperfectly adapted to their sight by
ignorant pretenders to optical science.

MR. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S.,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

3, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, London,

can be personally consulted, and his IMPROVED SPECTACLES supplied,
at the above address daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 10 to 4.
Mr. LAURANCE'S engagements at various institutions prevent him from
being personally consulted at any other time.

Sir JULIUS BENEDICT, Manchester-square, London, writes:—"I have
tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles
suit me admirably, both for reading and walking. The clearness of your
glasses as compared with others is really surprising."

Dr. BIRD, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I
could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much
improved and admirably relieved at my age (82). I can now read the
smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye."

Mr. LAURANCE'S Pamphlet on Spectacles, free by post, containing 200
testimonials similar to above, including John Lowe, Esq., M.P., J.P., Lynn;
Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Ven. Archbishop Palmer, Clifton;
Lieut.-Gen. Macmillan, Brentwood; The Rev. Mother Abbess, S. Mary's
Abbey, Hendon; John Death, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Cambridge; Sorabjee
Jameesjee Jejeebhoy, B.C.L.; Baron Dowdall, Calcutta; Major Fries
The Avenue, Brighton; &c.

Established 27 years. Consultation free.

THE FINEST WATCHES MADE.

J. SEWILL,
30, CORNHILL, LONDON,
AND
61, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

KEYLESS WATCHES.

PRIZE MEDALS: LONDON, PARIS, AND PHILADELPHIA.

DAMP AND DUST PROOF.

*18-carat Cases, Adjusted and Compensated for all Climates, £10 10s., £14 14s.,
and £25; Ladies', £7 7s., £10 10s., £18 10s.*

In Silver Cases, for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s., £6 6s., and £8 8s.

FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF REMITTANCE.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

J. SEWILL, 30, Cornhill, London, and 61, South Castle Street, Liverpool.